Must Bennett Save C. N. R.? (Page 9)

Profit in Clean Films (Page 1)

LARGEST CIRCULATION
OF ANY CANADIAN
FINANCIAL PAPER

THE FINANCIAL POST

The Canadian Newspaper for Business Men and Investors

ENLARGED MINING SECTION
A WEEKLY FEATURE
PAGES 14-16

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The Nation's Business

Permanence for Reciprocity Must be Assured
The Provinces and Wheat Control
Dominion Audit of Provincial Advances Long Overdue

Reciprocity in Treaty Form

NEGOTIATIONS for a trade arrangement between Canada and the United States are now definitely launched, but it would be unwise for business men to conclude that a successful outcome is assured. In some ways, reciprocity seems farther away, today, than in 1911 when the Laurier-Taft agreement was defeated.

It is evident that the experts of the two governments can and probably will come to final terms. But the main obstacle is not the detail of a fair exchange of products but the form which the pact is to take. For 69 years Canada, in matters of trade, has been exposed to the whims and caprices of the United States Congress and few who know their history will question the wisdom of Mr. Bennett in insisting upon assurances of permanency.

• • •

A TRADE arrangement with the United States may take one of two forms. It may be an agreement under the Trade Reciprocity Act enacted by Congress at President Roosevelt's request, or it may take the form of a formal treaty, supposedly binding upon the republic for a given period of years.

The significance of a formal treaty is well known. The permanency of an agreement entered into under the new statute, however, is not well known. The Reciprocity Act empowers the president to enter into trade agreements with foreign governments and to proclaim modifications of existing duties up to 50 per cent either way. But the president may at any time terminate any proclamation.

Obviously the only guarantee of permanency under the new statute is the will of the president and as Mr. Roosevelt's first term will expire two years hence, any agreement entered into would be sure of not more than two years life.

• • •

A TREATY, of course, cannot become effective until ratified by a two-thirds vote of the U. S. Senate. This will take time but if a treaty's life could be assured for say five or ten years, the delay would probably be worth while. But in practice, if not in law, a treaty is much less binding upon the United States than it is upon a British country. It is generally true that if the law-making body in any country enacts a statute which conflicts with a treaty, the treaty automatically goes. In British countries, governments take the view that national honor is involved in treaties and, being in direct control of the law-making body, they refuse to permit the enactment of such statutes. But in the United States, the president has no direct control over Congress and very frequently treaties have been nullified in this way.

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Selling Wheat; A Province Speaks

THE speech from the throne at the opening of the Saskatchewan Legislature declared that one of Saskatchewan's needs is a Dominion wheat policy which will result in Canadian wheat making its appearance on the tables of Europe instead of being piled up in Canada. That, of course, is something of a dig at the Dominion government and at the Saskatchewan government's predecessors in office.

Much of the country's present trouble with wheat dates back to the ill-advised action of the provincial governments, in 1930, in guaranteeing the bank borrowings of the wheat pool. Later it was pressure from the provincial governments which induced the Dominion government to take their place as guarantor, and still later which involved Canada in the foolishness of the London wheat agreement, responsibility for which has shuttled back and forth between the provinces and the Dominion without finally resting anywhere.

And out of it all has grown the peculiar situation that Canada's wheat policy has apparently passed under control of a single individual, responsible to no one at all, neither the wheat pools of which he is the nominal head, the Dominion government which makes his opera-

(Continued on page 2, col. 4)

MOVIE INDUSTRY READY TO WORK WITH CHURCHES

Executives Say Better Pictures Never Offered Canadian Public

IS REVOLUTIONARY

Biographical, Historical, Classical, Musical Films Draw Crowds — Attendance Improves

Box office receipts of the moving picture industry in Canada will probably not suffer from the spread into Canada of the concerted movement of leaders in the Roman Catholic, Protestant and Jewish churches in the United States to force seductive and vulgar films out of theatres. In the last four months the character of films made available in the United States has been so much higher that the number of "banned" films by religious, newspapers and other bodies has dropped to a low point. At the same time the attendance at theatres has risen from 10 to 30 per cent in different localities over that of the same period in 1933. Canadian moving picture theatres are selecting their United States films from this improved product; these in turn are subject to two censorships, that of exhibiting companies before buying and that of provincial censorship boards, and therefore officials of companies believe that moving picture theatre proprietors have little cause to worry.

Going to Be No Fight

Bondholders and shareholders and employees of many Canadian companies have undoubtedly been considerably worried by the idea that a vendetta was about to start between churches and the industry. Newspaper headlines have made many fear a crusade of leaders in church organizations embracing more than nine million adherents in Canada against an industry which includes nearly 1,000 theatres, annual receipts approaching $40,000,000 and salaries exceeding $7,000,000 paid to 6,600 employees. A large part of the church-going population of the United States was given the opportunity of signing pledges to abstain from attending theatres exhibiting low-class pictures and to fight to kill attendance at such theatres. Similar possibilities have been suggested in Canada where the "League of Decency," Roman Catholic organization is already active and where other bodies are authorizing committees to investigate conditions and ways of co-operating with the Catholics.

But there is going to be no fight. Executives of leading moving picture organizations in Canada tell The Financial Post that they will fight only movements and proposals harmful to the industry. They state that they are willing and always have been to co-operate with representatives of churches, Social Service Council of Canada, League of Decency or any public body in any practicable measure which tends to improve the type of films shown. Especially will they be glad to give full assistance to any investigating committee which desires to know the conditions under which the industry operates, the sources of films, the measures taken to secure as high-class entertainment as possible and details of the censorship exercised first by the companies themselves in selecting films for exhibition and then by the provincial moving picture censorship boards.

Never Better Pictures

"We have no fight with anyone or any organization that desires better pictures," said one of the most highly placed officials of a moving picture company in Canada with reference to sensational statements that Protestants and Jews would be asked to support the League of Decency (Catholic) in its campaign against immorality in films. "That is what we ourselves desire more than anything else and we would take great pleasure in assisting members of the various committees who want to inform themselves as to the products now being offered

(Continued on page 2, col. 6)

Week's Figures Feature Gains Foreign Trade

Foreign trade and iron and steel output provided the features of October statistics released during the past week, marked gains over both September and October a year ago, being recorded.

Wholesale prices moved slightly downward in October but there was a gain in cost of living, both food and rent charges advancing.

			Change From Prev. Period	From Prev. Year
Monthly		Oct. '34	%	%
Retail prices, index		79.3	+ 0.4	+ 2.2
W'sale prices index		71.4	— 0.8	+ 5.2
Bldg. permits...	$	2,721,919	+14.9	+54.4
Exports	$	67,747,809	+13.6	+11.9
Imports	$	47,228,804	+11.9	+14.5
Iron output..	tons	46,373	+ 8.4	+72.2
Steel output ..	tons	57,975	+ 0.1	+19.6
Weekly*				
Car loadings..	No.	51,288	— 0.3	+ 8.2
Cattle sales ..	No.	19,858	+ 4.2	+26.4
Hog sales	No.	20,735	+ 1.7	— 7.1

* Week's ended Nov. 10, 15 and 15 respectively.

Earnings Up Sharply Fanny Farmer Candy

Earnings of Fanny Farmer Candy Shops for the first ten months of the current year are officially reported more than three times higher than for the corresponding period a year ago. Before taxes and preferred dividends, earnings amounted to $253,439 as against $80,463 for the first ten months of 1933.

Gross sales are reported at $3,076,874 for the same period as compared with $2,475,984 a year ago. The latest figures indicate sales of $1,197,622 since the end of June. While a few more stores have been added to the chain in the last few years, the jump in sales is attributed to increased demand by consumers in the northeastern section of United States where the business is located.

MARKETING ACT CONTROL PLANS FAILING FAST

Prairie Producers Oppose Pool Plans For Livestock

POULTRYMEN SAY NO

From Our Own Correspondent

REGINA.—To announce that the compulsory handling of farm products under the Marketing Act passed by the last session of Parliament is already a dead issue on the prairies would be premature, but after a check up on conditions in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta it would appear that the margin of error in such a statement is only a brief period of time. The most significant developments in connection with the act are to be found in the province of Saskatchewan, in the fields of livestock, of poultry products, of wheat and of politics.

In livestock, reliable information is to the effect that the Saskatchewan Livestock Pool is ready to admit defeat in its effort to be made the exclusive sales agency for livestock in the province, with control powers over the distribution of meat within the province. As soon as the act was passed at Ottawa this organization, which has conducted a sales agency in Saskatchewan, and in conjunction with the Manitoba Livestock Pool, a sales agency on the Winnipeg stock yards, began working out a scheme of control for submission to the Dominion Marketing Board under the act.

Really Commission Agents

Although these organizations are commonly referred to as pools, they do not apply the pooling principle to sales, but conduct commission agencies. There was formerly a similar organization in Alberta, but that went into liquidation a short time ago.

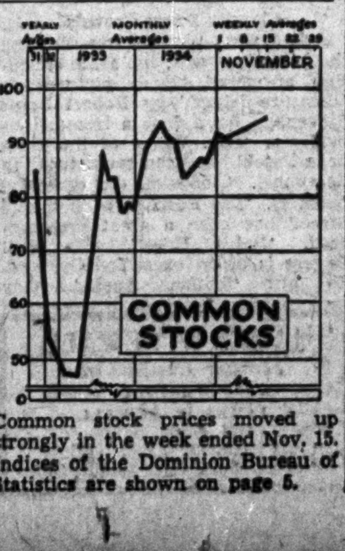
The first blow received by this plan was at the recent convention of the United Farmers of Manitoba at Brandon. There, after the president of the Saskatchewan organization had outlined the scheme submitted to Ottawa, and had appealed for Manitoba support, the president of the Manitoba livestock pool announced that his organization was definitely opposed to the compulsory marketing idea. The next was delivered a few days ago at Swift Current, when a representative meeting of cattle producers of Southern Saskatchewan went on record almost unanimously against being placed under the control of the Livestock Pool or forced to market their livestock through that body.

Strenuous opposition was also beginning to manifest itself in many other sections of the province, with demands that livestock producers be given a chance to vote should be put into effect. Within the past few days the case has been recognized as hopeless, and although a decision to withdraw the scheme from the Marketing Board has not yet been formally announced, such announcement is expected soon.

Poultry Pool Doomed

In the meantime the proposed poultry scheme, which along similar lines, would have made the directorate of the existing poultry pool with complete power over the marketing of eggs and poultry has had heavy

(Continued on page 2, col. 5)



Common stock prices moved up strongly in the week ended Nov. 15. Indices of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics are shown on page 5.

OTTAWA LOSING INCORPORATION TO PROVINCES

May Assert Federal Jurisdiction Over Inter-provincial Operations

STRICTEST LAW

Claimed Provinces Will Not Co-operate — Conflict Between Dominion and Provinces Far from Desirable

From Our Own Correspondent

OTTAWA.—Acutely aware of the public demand for reform of company laws and faced with the virtual refusal of provincial governments to co-operate, the State department at Ottawa, according to reliable information, is seriously considering measures which will bring this issue to a head.

The measures are highly punitive and, in a broad way, amount to this: The Dominion will enact legislation compelling all companies operating inter-provincially to come under Federal jurisdiction.

Undoubtedly Ottawa feels that the provincial governments have displayed callous indifference to the cause of company law reform. One year ago, the Bennett Government launched negotiations with the provinces looking to a general revision of the company laws, federal and provincial. The conferences which followed gave promise of success. The Dominion drew up a model statute which was submitted to the provincial attorneys-general at the Dominion-provincial conference held at Ottawa last January.

Excuses for Inaction

The Dominion Government proceeded with this model law: it was enacted at the 1934 session. The attorneys-general took their copies home for further consideration and did nothing. They now advance various excuses for inaction. Ontario and British Columbia, it is said, claim to possess already laws of adequate severity.

The net result of the Dominion enactment, it now appears, has been to drive new incorporations away from Ottawa to the provinces. Persons seeking charters or letters patent gravitate to the province in which the laws are most lax. Ottawa is losing valuable business and the cause of reform is not being advanced.

May Renew Old Fight

So far as can be learned, the plan to force this issue into the open by a direct assault on provincial incorporations has not come before cabinet. If it does and is approved it will turn back the clock of company administration some thirty years and cause a renewal of constitutional litigation which, in the first few years of this century, took three important company cases to the Privy Council. The decision in these cases have always been held to delimit the respective jurisdiction of the Dominion and the provinces.

It is regarded as probable that the Dominion, before attacking provincially incorporated companies, will draft a bill and submit it to the courts. If pronounced intra vires, enactment would follow.

BRAZILIAN NET SHOWS INCREASE, NO DIVIDENDS YET

Directors Still Await Rate Revision After Elections

Brazilian Traction, Light & Power Co. gross and net earnings, showed an improvement in October, as compared with the same month in 1933 and also for the first ten months of 1934, as compared with the same period in 1933.

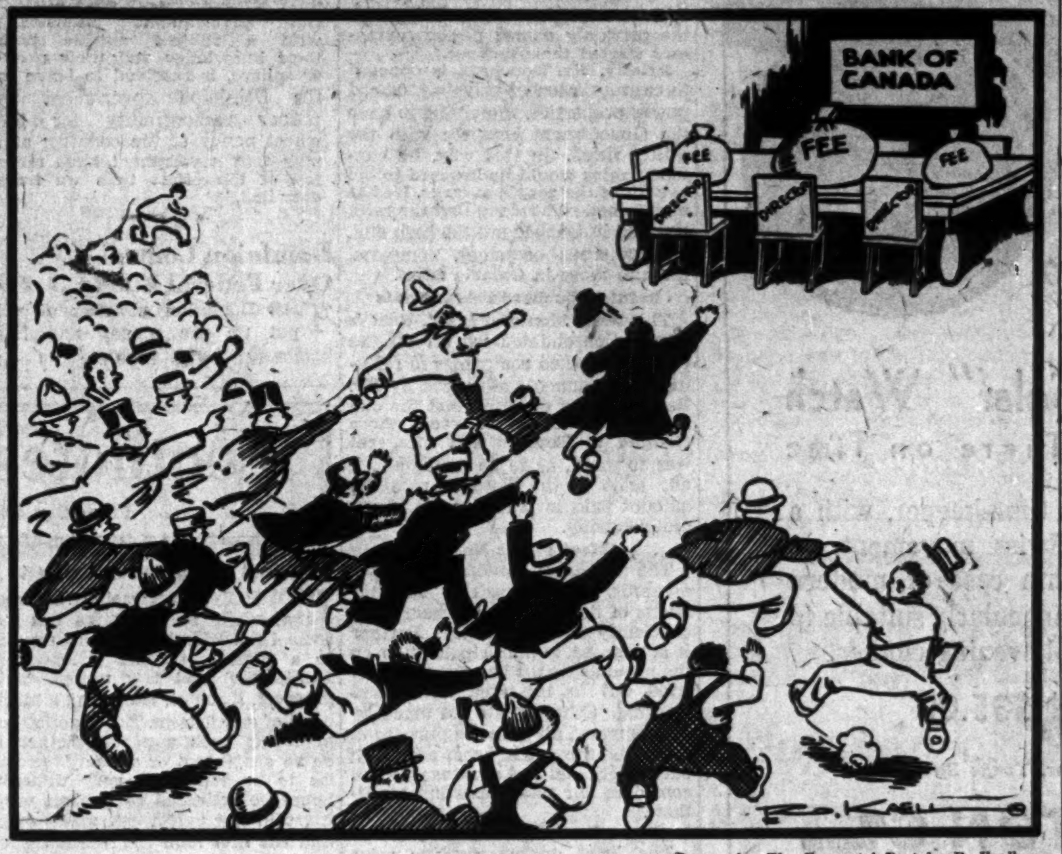
Those who deduce from that, however, that resumption of cash dividends is near, are forgetting the statement of the president, Miller Lash, K.C., at the annual meeting in July. The situation of business and of international trade of Brazil has been improving but it is scarcely likely that dividends will be paid until after the revision of rates in various districts, which is expected to follow the elections and the revision of state constitutions. The board of directors will not be in a position to review the situation as it affects shareholders, until the question of rates is settled in some stable manner.

Expenses Increase

Gross earnings in October were $2,750,531, an increase of $262,683 over October, 1933; net earnings were $1,474,982, an increase of $104,333. Operating expenses increased $158,350.

Gross earnings for ten months were $25,260,578, a gain of $1,410,563 in the period. Aggregate net earnings were $13,172,105, which is a gain of only $32,845 over the first ten months of 1933.

The company is operating under temporary rates imposed after Brazilian authorities abolished the relationship of foreign currencies to the milreis in determining certain of the rates for services as provided in various concessions. The company states these rates have materially reduced the income from such services



—Drawn for The Financial Post by R. Kaell.

MAD SCRAMBLE

At Least $2,500,000 Cash Put Into Dominion Stores Ottawa Enquiry Reveals

Big Block of Accumulated Earnings Also in Concern

CONTROL IN U. S. A.

Nearly Half of Stores Operated at Loss in 1933 Company Officials State

At least $2,500,000 in cash and $1,077,276 in accumulated earnings have been put into Dominion Stores Ltd., according to evidence before the Royal Commission on Price Spreads at Ottawa. Against this the balance sheet of the company at Dec. 31, 1933, showed total assets of $5,207,714 of which $3,714,236 was in current assets.

A statement prepared by William R. Kay, chartered accountant, reported that the company was originally incorporated in 1919 with an authorized capital of $20,000 divided into 200 shares of $100 each. Capitalization expanded rapidly between 1926 and 1931, according to the evidence at Ottawa. Common shares of no par value at Aug. 30, 1926 amounted to 15,000. A year later the total was 82,500 and by Dec. 31, 1931 there were 282,382 with a ledger value of $3,119,875. Since then the capitalization has not changed.

$135 Yields Big Return

Not all these common shares brought in capital to the company though they earned dividends. Upon incorporation the company issued 20,000 shares of common stock for goodwill and sold a block of 5,000 for a total consideration of $135. Between 1923 and 1933 the total amount paid in dividends on these 25,000 shares was $441,200. This included a two per cent stock dividend in 1930, valued on the company's books at $500 in this particular case for the 500 shares issued, but actually worth on the open market from $18 to $24 per share or approximately $10,000.

U.S. Control

Over 70 per cent of the company's common stock at the time of the examination by the government auditors was owned in United States though the largest single stock holder was Canada Packers with 7,900 shares. Most of the small holders, however, seem to be Canadians. Shareholders in this country number 1,433 owning 27.5 per cent of the total shares outstanding while the 1,786 U.S. holders own 71.1 per cent.

Principal Stockholders

	Shares
Canada Packers	7,900
E. R. Johnston, Camden, N.J.	7,620
Wm. S. Kies, New York	7,100
E. R. Clark, Jersey City, N.J.	5,412
M. D. Jameson, Concord, N.H.	5,273
Glass & Co., New York	4,404
Brown, Bell Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	4,018
J. B. Jameson, Concord, N.H.	3,875
R. S. Clark, New York	3,300
Mrs. I. Goldstein, Baltimore, Md.	3,257
Dom. Stores, employees' fund	2,368
Peapacton Corp.	1,500
Can. Investment Fund Ltd.	1,400
Total in Canada	77,801
Total in United States	200,648
Elsewhere	3,933

	Total	% Total stk. held
Can. shareholders	1,433	27.5
U. S. shareholders	1,786	71.1
Elsewhere	36	1.4

Proxy Control

At the annual meeting in March 1933 the proxy appointees, Morley Smith, president of the company, W. S. Kies, chairman of the board, and John B. Jameson, with personal holdings of four per cent of the outstanding capital stock, held proxies of 110,000 shares. In addition to those mentioned 15 shareholders holding approximately 3,800 shares attended the meeting.

Expenses Higher

"Gross profits earned in 1920, of $220,369," reads the auditor's report "have increased to a high of $5,395,-

(Continued on page 2, col. 1)

Moore Corp. Resumes Common Dividends

Moore Corp. directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents a share on common stock, payable on December 1 to shareholders of record November 19. This is the first dividend since April 1, 1932, when 12½ cents a share was paid.

Moore Corp. has been having a consistent increase in business throughout 1934. The payment of what amounts to a full year's dividend on the old basis recompenses shareholders in some measure for the wait during the period of nonpayment when the company thought it wise to conserve resources.

KING EDWARD SALE SEEN AS SOLUTION OF $7,500,000 DEBT

Security Holders to Meet Dec. 6—Recent Operations Better

Intimation that the King Edward Hotel, of Toronto, will be put up for sale as a going concern is made in a circular letter to refunding bondholders and debenture stockholders from the National Trust Co. Holders of the two securities have been asked to meet in the hotel Dec. 6, 1934, to consider the existing situation. The only alternative to a sale of the property, it is stated, would be a satisfactory plan of reorganization but lacking definite proposals of this nature so far, the trust company warns, that "we do not see any means of avoiding having the court offer the properties for sale."

During the last year, and particularly since the new law last summer permitted the sale of beer and wine in hotels, operations have shown substantial improvement, it is reported, and a small surplus over current taxes and operating charges is expected but not before interest charges and depreciation. Present capitalization is considered very heavy.

Debts Total $7,500,000

Total secured obligations of the company, including principal and interest on mortgages and securities and arrears of taxes, are approximately $7,500,000 and there are in addition unsecured claims amounting to over $250,000.

Total interest and principal of the first mortgage held by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. of New York now amounts to over $2,800,000. On the 7 per cent refunding bonds there is principal outstanding of $1,105,300 as well as interest in arrears since Sept. 1, 1931. Ranking after the refunding bonds are general mortgage bonds of $200,000 and A and B debenture stock of $2,969,500 with interest in arrears at 6½ per cent since Sept. 1, 1931, on the general mortgage bonds and interest of 6 per cent on the A stock since Sept. 1, 1932.

The trustee believes also that any reorganization plan which would aid the junior interests will be facilitated, rather than prejudiced, by offering the properties for sale.

Holders of registered bonds may attend and vote at the meeting in person or by proxy without producing their bonds, and holders of bonds in bearer form desiring to attend the meeting without producing their bonds, may deposit their bonds with any recognized bank or trust company and will receive voting certificates in exchange. Forms for the foregoing purposes may be obtained from the National Trust Co., Toronto.

Highlights of the week

Nation's Problem

Appalling deficits of the C.N.R. shown since its inception. The problem hasn't been attacked energetically, but it could be. Does it mean the life of the trustees or the life of the government? Page 9

Brantford Family

A flip of a coin over a hundred years ago brought the Cockshutts to Canada and to Brantford. Col. Henry Cockshutt discusses past, present and future of farm implement firm and a few national problems as well. Page 9

Royalty Racket

Oil royalties have some glaring weaknesses. Investors are sorely in need of protection and information on the real worth of royalties that have been pushed in Canada. Page 14

Pudding's Proof

The proof of a mine is underground. Surface work only shows whether there may be a pudding, but it requires eating into the rock to determine the nature of the dish. The story of a mine. Page 16

Germany's Slump

It looks like a hard winter for Hitler's Reich. John Stevenson pictures the bleak economic prospects in the Fatherland. Page 6

Ford S. Kumpf

"Home town boy makes good," describes the career of the new president of the Canadian Life Officers Association. Page 13

Bank of Canada

Chamber of Commerce may put up a "slate" of directors. Views and personality of deputy governor J. A. C. Osborne. Page 4

Investors' Index

King Edward Hotel sale 1
Dominion Stores record 1
Newsprint firms follow I. P. & P. 1
Melchers pays on A stock 3
Montreal Power stock's sag..... 4
Dom. Textile calls bonds 5
Can. Rail Terminals spat 5
Rogers-Majestic earnings up 5
Dosco coal orders larger 5
Can. Mining Projects to reorganize 14
Falconbridge developments 14
Teck-Hughes board survives.... 14
Delta Metals attempts revival .. 15
Nicola books seized 16

INDUSTRIALS, UTILITIES, ETC.
Bk. of Canada . 4
B. C. Power . . 4
Brazilian 1
Cockshutt 9
Can. Wirebound 11
Can. Steamships 11
Canada Packers 11
Can. Term. . . . 5
C. I. Alcohol . . 5
Can. Biscuit . . 12
Dom. Textiles . . 5
Dosco 5
Dom. Stores . . . 1
East. Dairies . . 11
Fanny Farmer . 1
Geo. Weston . . 2
Guelph Carpet . 8
H. Walker . . . 5
Imp. Tobacco . . 8
Intl. Pete. . . . 2
Intl. Paper . . . 1
Intl. Metal . . . 11
King Edward . . 1
Melchers 3
Muirheads . . . 11
McKinnon Steel 5
Maple Leaf . . . 10
Mar. Tel. 4
Mont. Pwr. 2, 4, 5
Moore Corp. . . . 1
Natl. Grocers . . 11
Ont. Hydro . . . 8
Power Corp. . . . 11
Paramount . . . 5
Rogers-Majestic. 5
Stop & Shop . . 5
So. Can. Pr. . . . 4
Stand. Clay . . . 5
Sherwin-Wms. . 3
Thrift Stores . . 3
Western Grain . 11

MINES AND OILS
Algoma Mining . 16
Bob Tough . . . 14
Base Metals . . . 16
Bradian 16
Bulolo 16
Bathurst 16
Bridge River . . . 16
Big L. L. 14
Cariboo G. 16
Congress 16
Delta Metals . . . 15
Dentonia 16
Falconbridge . . 14
Gabrielle 15
Goldex 11
Harlake 11
Indian Path . . . 11
Intl. Nickel . . . 14
Ingersoll-Rand . 16
Kingfisher 16
Lake Shore . . . 14
La Bine 14
Mosher L. L. . . . 16
Majestic 16
Mining Proj. . . . 14
Minfulira 14
McL.-Cockshutt. 15
Nicola 16
Newmont 16
N. S. Gold 14
Olga Gas 15
Parkhill 15
Pioneer 16
Premier 16
Rio Grande . . . 14
Royalite 15
Siscoe 16
Teck-Hughes . . 14
Thom.-Cadillac . 14
Vanson Man. . . 16

QUOTATIONS
Bonds 12
Grains 10
Stocks 12
Mines 15
Foreign Exchange . . . 3

REGULAR DEPARTMENTS
Editorial 6
Business 7
Enquiries 11
Banking 4
Insurance 13
Grain 10
Mining and Oils 14-16

PAPER MAKERS FOLLOWING I. P. ON PRICE RISE

Eleven Manufacturers Set New Price Next Year

FIGHT GOES ON

Test of Producing Firms' Strength to Come After Turn of Year

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Eleven Canadian newsprint operators have backed up the stand taken by International Paper Co. and announced price increase on newsprint on 1935 deliveries along the lines set down by I. P., namely, $42.50 for the first six months and a guarantee of a maximum not higher than $45 for the last half of the year, with the provision that a higher charge might be made dependent upon the movement of the American dollar.

The companies which have publicly stated their price policy for 1935 follow:

Price Bros. & Co.
Consolidated Paper.
Abitibi Power & Paper.
J. R. Booth Co.
Powell River Co.
Donnacona Paper.
Great Lakes Paper.
Lake St. John Paper.
E. B. Eddy Co.
Jas. Maclaren Co.
Mersey Paper Co.

Further additions will be made to this list before the end of the week and by the end of the month it is expected that nearly all of the Canadian producers will have adopted International's policy.

Blandin Paper Co. is the only American manufacturer to have announced a price increase to date. The impression is gathered that the American companies will withhold their announcements until more Canadian producers have indicated their policy.

Half of Capacity

At this time the productive capacity of Canadian and American mills is 18,000 tons daily in round figures.

Those companies announcing a price increase control 9,521 tons, or slightly better than half of the tonnage.

Set Forth Position

Probably the best explanation of the causes leading up to the price increase is set forth in a circular sent over the signature of Joseph L. Fearing, vice-president of International Paper Co. to newsprint customers. It reads as follows:

"Our recent announcement of an increase for the first six months of 1935 of $2.50 a ton in the net cost of newsprint involves no departure from the long-established policy of our company. We have at all times taken into consideration not only the costs of production of newsprint but also conditions in the publishing industry. In following this policy we have resisted increases which we felt unwise, and we have made reductions which were not justified by cost conditions whenever such reductions have been dictated by the general market.

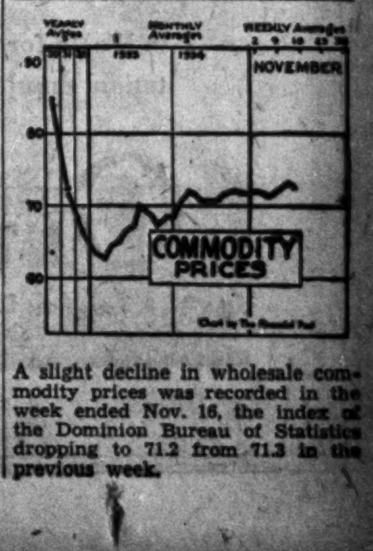
"For the last eleven years for various reasons this policy has resulted in successive declines. During all this period we have announced no single increase in the price of newsprint.

Require An Increase

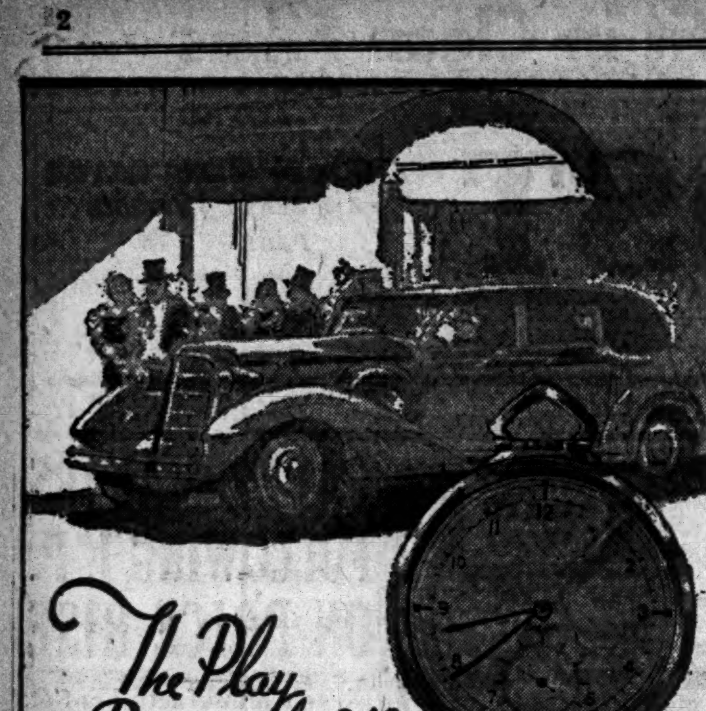
"For over a year and a half now the price has been unchanged. During that period wages in all lines have gone up and costs of materials have advanced. Had it not been for the substantial increase in volume which newsprint mills have enjoyed, it is doubtful whether this price could have been maintained as long as it has.

"Now conditions require an increase. Costs justify a larger increase than we have announced, but we have taken into consideration the fact that the publishers, too, have been forced to absorb increased costs of various types and that any larger increase would therefore be unwise. On the other hand, failure to make an increase at this time would, in our judgment, be equally unwise from the point of view of the publishing industry as well as from that of the manufacturing industry. Reports of costs so low as to lead to a different conclusion are in our judgment either in-

(Continued on page 2, col. 4)



A slight decline in wholesale commodity prices was recorded in the week ended Nov. 16, the index of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics dropping to 71.2 from 71.3 in the previous week.



The Play Begins at 8^{40}

EATON'S "Solar" Watch
Will Get You There on Time

A most efficient time-keeper, with a fine 16-jewel Swiss movement, in a remarkably thin case of modern design, that is particularly suitable to wear with formal evening clothes.

Priced $35.00

Main Floor, Yonge Street

THE T. EATON CO LIMITED

AT LEAST $2,500,000 CASH PUT INTO DOMINION STORES

(Continued from page 1)

418 in 1931 and were $4,690,346 in 1933. The rate of gross profit, based on costs of goods sold, has increased from 17.91 per cent in 1920 to 31.12 in 1933. The gross profits percentage has increased approximately two per cent per year from 1928 to 1933.

"Operating expenses have amounted to $36,815,143 during the past 10 years. They have grown from $1,860,614 in 1924 to $4,959,605 in 1931 and amounted to $4,386,746 in 1933. The trend of percentage of operating expenses to the cost of goods sold was downward from 1924 to 1928 but has been upward thereafter.

Operating Expenses

	$	% of cost of goods sold
1933	4,386,746	29.11
1932	4,958,700	27.85
1931	4,959,605	25.04
1930	4,463,756	23.23
1929	4,175,489	20.91
1928	3,787,232	20.00
1927	3,272,857	21.08
1926	2,690,610	22.06
1925	2,259,584	22.40
1924	1,860,614	22.34

Salaries

"Net profits have amounted to $4,195,823 during the past ten years. For 1933 they were $339,278. Management salaries have amounted to $669,289 during the past six years for an average of six officers.

Officer's Salaries

	No. of officers	
1933	6	$55,449‡
1932	5	106,633
1931	5	117,710
1930	5	113,660
1929	6	130,312
1928	7	145,525

‡ Witness—The sharp reduction in salaries for 1933 was caused for the most part by cessation of salary upon the death of the late president. According to the budget now prepared, management salaries will be still further reduced.

Dividend Trend

"Dividends have been paid regularly since the commencement of the business. Payment on the common stock began in 1923. According to figures submitted to the commission nearly 24 per cent was earned on the capital invested in the common stock in 1924 but this fell below 18 per cent in the following year and barring 1927 when it ran above 18 again dropped steadily to 12.09 in 1931 then abruptly to 8.54 per cent in 1932 and was 8.08 in 1933."

	Amount inv. in com. stk. incl. undiv. profits $	Dividends in Can. dollars $
1933	4,197,151	338,858
1932	4,233,498	338,858
1931	4,320,924	419,413
1930	4,314,353	‡335,436
1929	4,113,053	313,076
		1,745,642
		†98,829
		1,844,471

‡ Including 2% in stock at book value of $1 per share. Market value $18 to $24 per share

† U. S. premium paid in 1933, 1932, 1931.

Delivery and Credit Charges

Declining profits in recent years were attributed to a certain extent to cost of delivery and the carrying of a limited number of charge accounts, both practices being now fairly well established through representing a departure from the strictly cash and carry business of earlier days.

Many Closing Stores

"The company's officials state," reads the report "that for the 1933 fiscal year 221 stores out of 513 operated at a loss but that in arriving at this loss individual stores have not been given credit for any part of interest and discounts earned, manufacturing (bakery) earnings or savings in various estimated percentages."

Total Sales and No. of Stores

	Gross Sales	Stores
1933	$19,758,367	505
1932	23,042,272	534
1931	25,200,149	572
1930	24,118,586	526
1929	24,641,183	517
1928	23,257,507	541
1927	19,280,715	510
1926	15,256,877	423
1925	12,616,588	386
1924	10,348,233	354

Evidence further disclosed that 114 out of 298 stores in the Toronto division operated at a loss in 1932 and the situation was approximately the same in 1933. In the Montreal division 118 operated at a loss out of 229. With but one exception, in a group of 40 stores, those with an annual turnover of less than $20,000, operated at a loss.

Though the company operates nearly 140 combination markets, groceries still form the big bulk of the sales as the following figures indicate:

Division of Sales, 1933

		%
Meats	$ 2,610,018	13.21
Groceries	17,148,349	86.79
	$19,758,367	

Building On True Lines

During the depression years we have been quietly building up our assets with the best and safest Canadian securities purchasable.

• • •

We have been offering the Public contracts which were not only reasonably priced and of good value but were also capably adapted to their essential insurance needs.

• • •

We have been particularly careful in the selection of our Representatives and their training as qualified Underwriters.

• • •

We do for our Policyholders everything a good institution should do for those for whom it is Trustee.

PROTECTION
THE ONTARIO EQUITABLE
LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE - WATERLOO, ONTARIO

SAY POWER RATES LITTLE DIFFERENT FROM TORONTO

Montreal Power Presents Evidence in Probe at Quebec

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—For better than a week Hon. T. D. Bouchard and others have taken up most of the time of the commission investigating the electricity situation in Quebec with arguments for a further reduction in electricity rates. This week the privately owned power companies started their defense.

Briefly, Mr. Bouchard is opposed to expropriation of privately owned power properties, preferring to have the Government compete with the utility firms. In this way, he contends, rates would be lowered to the benefit of the people at large. He has maintained right along that the rates charged in Quebec are too high and, on numerous occasions, compared them to those in Ontario cities.

Refute Bouchard's Arguments

This week Montreal Light, Heat & Power Consolidated led off for the privately owned companies in refuting the arguments advanced by Mr. Bouchard and claiming that the difference in rates between those charged in Toronto and Montreal was so small, as to be negligible, if one adds to the Toronto rate the amount paid in taxes by the Montreal company.

Meet Public Needs

The company contends that the domestic and industrial requirements of its territory are being met efficiently and adequately. Further it is opposed to municipalization on the grounds that it has already been tried out in the area and found wanting. Other points are made by the company, all with the purpose in mind that the public needs are being adequately met and at rates which it considers fair under existing conditions.

Deals With Rates

The brief on comparative rates says in part:

"Comparisons between domestic lighting rates in Montreal and Toronto are common, but the company submits that rates applicable in one community may not fairly be compared with rates for services in other communities because of the fact that local conditions as to requirements and consumption are not likely to be identical. Furthermore, the policies in respect to the charges for power used in lighting, industry and municipal services may be different due to local conditions in different localities. Comparisons between domestic rates on an average basis are often misleading. If any tariff is applied in any territory to a series of customers having different consumptions the average revenue per kilowatt hour used is different in every case. It follows that the average revenue per kilowatt hour obtained in Toronto by the application of the Toronto tariff is not representative of the average cost per kilowatt hour to any consumer, nor is it in any way representative of either the average revenue or the average cost per kilowatt hour that the Toronto rate would produce if the tariff were applied to the Montreal area, or to the lower individual consumption by Montreal consumers. All of which indicates the comparisons of the average revenue per kilowatt hour produced in Toronto by the Toronto rate with the flat three cents in Montreal are incorrect and misleading. Such comparisons reflect neither the true cost to the individual customer nor do they justify the popular conclusion that the Montreal rate is twice the Toronto rate."

Compare Average Bills

In 1933, the brief continues, the average monthly bill per domestic customer was $1.99 in Toronto as against $1.50 in the Montreal metropolitan area. It is obvious, therefore, that the Montreal company has to serve 32.7 per cent more customers at the present average receipt per domestic customer to obtain the same revenue as is obtained in Toronto, so if the average revenue per customer rises materially, rates per kw.h. can be lowered. Further, in 1933 the Toronto Hydro Electric system operated at a loss of nearly $500,000, which, if made good by increasing domestic rates, the average monthly bill would have gone from $1.99 to $2.25, or, if applied equally to all services, would have meant an increase of 4.2 per cent.

Next, the Toronto Hydro system does not serve customers outside the city itself, whereas the Montreal company does give such service, even to places with populations of less than 500.

Other factors to the advantage of the Toronto system are 46.9 per cent of dwellings in Toronto are occupied by owners of such dwellings, and the percentage in Montreal is only 14.2 per cent. In Montreal approximately 85,000 customers change their residence yearly, as against 35,000 in Toronto, meaning expense here not incurred in Toronto. In Toronto, Hydro has the credit of the city of Toronto, directly, and that of the Province of Ontario, indirectly, behind it, whereas the Montreal L., H. & Power Cons. has to rely on its own credit, and, finally, the Toronto Hydro is practically free from taxation, whereas the M. L. H. & Power Cons. is forced to pay taxes aggregating eight per cent of its gross earnings, which must be reflected in rates charged in the territory served.

Claim Difference Small

Mr. Beaudin, speaking on brief No. 3, pointed to the fact that the domestic rate in the metropolitan area of Montreal is three cents per kw.h., and allowing for two factors, shows the Toronto rate to be 2.9721 cents. The actual rate charged in Toronto is 2.4504 cents, but to this added for comparison purposes .2400 cents for taxes, based on what the Montreal company pays, and a further .2817 cents to meet the fact that in 1933 the Ontario Hydro supplied Toronto Hydro current to the extent of $852,730, as shown in the Ontario Hydro report for the year, and the Toronto Hydro itself retailed this electrical energy at a loss of $491,704.

Premier Taschereau came forward during the course of the week and urged that investors have faith in the public utilities during the probe. He promised that his government would take steps to protect their interests.

The Nation's Business

(Continued from page 1)

tions possible, nor the provincial governments whose actions really resulted in putting him where he is.

It would have been a good thing, but perhaps it would have been too much to hope for, to find in the Saskatchewan speech from the throne such words as these:

> "My government, having observed the financial loss to the province, as well as the unfortunate results to the farmers that have come about through provincial governments interfering with a subject outside both their knowledge and their proper sphere, is resolved to leave to the Dominion government its proper responsibility for the wheat policy of the country; and may that government have more joy of the effort than we have ever had."

• • •

Dominion Control Over Federal Funds

THE Dominion government will put up the money and Saskatchewan will regulate its expenditure in the provision of relief for the drought area of Southern Saskatchewan. Arrangements have been made for a federal audit of all expenditures.

That some such federal audit is necessary is shown by the fact that advances made to the Saskatchewan government prior to the last provincial election were diverted from the purpose for which they were intended and used in a vain attempt to buy votes.

It is hard to understand why the principle of a federal audit of Dominion government funds spent by other authorities is only now being adopted. If those who pay taxes to the Dominion government are to continue to bear heavy burdens in order that the emergency problems of the different parts of the country shall be relieved, then they are at least entitled to assurance from the federal government that all money appropriated for any emergency purpose is used efficiently and spent without waste or graft.

Footnotes to Ottawa

From Our Own Correspondent

Expect Action on Trade Pact

IN OFFICIAL circles it is learned that while no invitation has yet come from Washington with respect to a trade pact, one is expected within the next few weeks. This prospect, it seems, is causing a minimum of enthusiasm. The negotiations preceding such a pact—whether it be an agreement or a treaty—promise to be long and very difficult. Speeches delivered by cabinet ministers in the past week make clear that the first item the Bennett government will set up, as requiring compensatory tariff reductions by Washington, will be the adverse balance of trade. This used to run in excess of $300,000,000 per year but is now slightly under $100,000,000. The United States will be asked to provide Canada with a $100,000,000 market before mentioning actual tariff concessions on our part.

The position was stated plainly by Hon. C. H. Cahan, secretary of state, at Montreal last Saturday:—

"Any improvement in the trade relations between Canada and the United States must depend upon the extent to which the latter country is willing to let down the barriers against Canadian products and thereby restore reciprocal trade to an equitable basis."

Move To Ease Tariffs

BROADENING the policy of removing anomalies in tariff enforcement which cause criticism and ill will in foreign countries, the National Revenue Department has issued a regulation exempting processing taxes on wheat and corn products and vegetable oils imported from the United States from the Canadian tariff. Hitherto these processing taxes had to be calculated on the home market value of such goods and when exported to Canada, the tariff was imposed thereon. Now, these taxes may be deducted from the home market value. The regulations mean a reduction in the tariff on these items, and it is understood, the United States will welcome the decision.

In a general way, the National Revenue Department believes that the tariff is designed to give protection on the basis of production costs at home and abroad. Production costs are held to be labor, material and overhead. Imposition of special taxes by foreign countries should not be included, it is held. An exception to this rule is whisky. The value for duty of imported whisky must include all taxes imposed in the country of origin, but in this case Parliament made the decision, not the department.

4 New Loans For Provinces Set New Peak

From Our Own Correspondent

OTTAWA.—Four new loans by the Dominion to the western provinces bring the grand total to $73,826,210. Three of the new loans went to Manitoba, the fourth to Saskatchewan. The Saskatchewan loan is really only the capitalization of interest due to Ottawa on past loans. The amount of interest was $187,364 and the Dominion has accepted Saskatchewan treasury bills in settlement. The three loans to Manitoba are for $180,000, $160,000 and $215,000 and all of them are for public works.

The grand total of loans is now divided as follows: Manitoba, $12,951,000; Saskatchewan, $34,106,210; Alberta, $13,196,000; British Columbia, $13,573,000. The purposes for which this money has been loaned are: to meet debt maturities, $21,520,000; for seed grain, $9,037,000; for provincial purposes including relief, public works, interest on debt, etc., $43,269,210.

Pete 1934 Production Exceeds 1933 Already

Total crude production of International Petroleum Co. is still increasing. October production was 2,949,847 barrels for both Peru and Colombia as compared with an average of 2,587,678 barrels for the first ten months of the year.

Total crude production for the ten months is 25,876,784 barrels. In these ten months it has already exceeded total production for all of 1933 in both Peru and Colombia. There has been the additional advantage of a higher world price for crude oil during this period as well.

PAPER MAKERS FOLLOWING I. P. ON PRICE RAISE

(Continued from page 1)

accurate or are not typical of conditions even among the modern and efficient mills.

"We hold no brief for inefficient and outmoded mills. Mills of this type which we own we have retired from operation, and we have spent scores of millions of dollars to replace them with mills which we believe constitute the most modern and efficient group in the industry."

The reception accorded to the new schedule by the American publishers, as far as can be learned, has been fairly favorable. The principal objection comes from publishers in the metropolitan areas and particularly those operating newspaper chains. The latter have been fighting the manufacturers for some months and are strongly opposed to any change in the existing price schedule.

It is difficult to say at this time what will be the outcome of the price conflict. While the producers have announced an increase, it is by no means certain that the higher schedule can be made effective. The situation appears to favor the manufacturers. It should not be too readily assumed, however, that the opposition will peter out and that the new rates be acceptable to all after the turn of the year. It is possible, and more than likely, that the fight will drag well on into 1935.

Demand is Satisfactory

Meanwhile production and consumption of newsprint continues at a satisfactory scale, operations in the Canadian mills being conducted on an average basis of 70 to 75 per cent capacity in October.

Last month production in Canada, according to a statement issued by the News Print Service Bureau, amounted to 235,021 tons and shipments to 228,921 tons. Production in the United States was 80,572 tons and shipments 81,620 tons, making a total United States and Canadian newsprint output of 315,593 tons and shipments of 310,181 tons.

Good Gain To Date

For Canada and the United States, production for the first 10 months this year was 2,612,592 tons. This compared with 2,141,558 tons for the same period last year and with the record figure of 3,032,205 tons for the January-October period in 1929.

Stocks of newsprint paper at Canadian mills are reported at 67,994 tons at the end of October and at United States mills 22,596 tons, making a combined total of 90,590 tons, compared with 85,178 tons on September 30, 1934.

Canadian production of newsprint last month totalled 228,921 tons—the second largest October output in the industry's history. Maybe there is a depression.

Newsprint securities experienced a relatively heavy advance in values over the past week. The suggestion of a price increase caused many speculators to jump before looking.

Premier Taschereau has withdrawn the special privileges granted to St. Lawrence Paper Mills on its woods operation, but as St. Lawrence is reported to have enough wood to carry them through 1935 and the necessary working capital, followers of the newsprint industry are wondering how the company will be prevented from carrying out its contracts with Scripps-Howard and Hearst.

MARKETING ACT CONTROL PLANS FAILING FAST

(Continued from page 1)

going. The Retail Merchants Association, finding their rural members, who would be necessary units in the proposed scheme, almost unanimously against it, has been preparing representations to Ottawa against it.

Commercial poultry producers in the neighborhood of the cities, fearing that their market for specialized products was being endangered, have been organizing vigorously. While the Poultry Pool is not yet prepared to give up the fight and to withdraw its scheme, it is believed to be not far from that position, especially in view of the lack of encouragement it has been receiving from the provincial government.

May Not Proclaim Act

The provincial government comes into the picture because no board organized under the Dominion Act can exercise compulsory powers unless it receives these from the province. The last session of the provincial legislature passed an act by which such powers could be conferred, but this is not yet law, as it requires first to be proclaimed by order-in council. The new government has been requested by the Poultry Pool to take such a step, but has so far not moved, and quite possibly will not move, in that direction. There is a feeling in government circles that the Marketing Act is unpopular, and there is no desire to assume any responsibility for it.

The action of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool directors, or rather lack of action, in connection with the Marketing Act is considered very significant. That body had been one of the principal organizations pressing for the act, and its solicitor had played a large part in framing the bill. When the Senate took wheat out of the marketing bill it was under pressure from the Saskatchewan Pool that wheat was restored to a place in the bill through government action in the House.

Unwanted Baby

But the directors of the Saskatchewan Pool, in their recently presented report, after a brief glance at the Marketing Act, declared in effect against attempting to organize grain marketing under it, and instead pronounced in favor of a government wheat board, on the ground that with the government controlling the marketing of Canadian wheat it would be easier to make agreements for international control of wheat marketing.

Observers here see in this recognition that any attempt to force compulsory pooling under the act would result in bitter strife among farmers with opposition strong enough to defeat proposals if made. It is also noted that Premier Gardiner, in addressing Wheat Pool delegates reminded them in effect that the original voluntary pooling basis of the organization had been dropped and expressed regret that it had not had a longer trial.

Governments Balk

In Manitoba, besides the opposition of the pool organization there to compulsory livestock marketing the compulsory scheme of the poultry pool is receiving such strenuous opposition that it is believed the provincial government will decline to be a party to establishing compulsory power for a poultry board, even if the scheme should be finally approved at Ottawa.

In Alberta there is more evidence of provincial government sympathy for marketing act schemes. In that province neither in livestock nor in poultry is there an established organization to carry on organization or propaganda work. The provincial government in consequence has appointed an organizer who has been working to get bodies established which might submit schemes under the act. But opposition in respect to poultry has been very keen, and voluntary organization against compulsion has probably gone further than any government sponsored organization in favor of it, and close observers feel sure that a poultry scheme cannot be established.

With the Alberta Government, the U.F.A. and the Alberta Wheat Pool all advocating a Dominion Government Wheat Board, no one in that province is likely to advocate organizing compulsory wheat pooling under the Marketing Act.

MOVIE INDUSTRY READY TO WORK WITH CHURCHES

(Continued from page 1)

the public. We do not fear the result. Never in the history of the business have there been better pictures. Since July 15, when the new season's product began to come, there has been a preponderance of dignified and intelligent themes. Subjects have been biographical, historical and literary. Noted authors and books that are classics have been drawn upon. World-famous musical operas and songs and composers have been introduced to the public. The fare now being offered is vastly superior to anything ever before offered to moving picture patrons and the public is reacting to it in a very favorable manner. We know from experience that a class of patrons which never before went to moving pictures has been attracted by the higher quality of pictures. As a result theatre parties are becoming a common occurrence every night."

Classics Draw Crowds

Asked what pictures are drawing the largest crowds, the same executive answered "Such pictures as 'Treasure Island,' by Robert Louis Stevenson, have done a tremendous business. 'Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch' has been sensational in its appeal. 'Cleopatra' did excellent business. 'The Barretts of Wimpole Street' has been a great drawing-card. 'Judge Priest' with Will Rogers is doing exceptionally well. So are 'British Agent,' 'Gay Divorcee' (a musical comedy with its locale in England though made in the United States), 'Servants Entrance,' 'Thine is My Heart.' Outstanding hits have been 'One Night of Love,' 'Count of Monte Cristo,' 'What Every Woman Knows,' by Sir James Barrie, and 'The Last Gentleman' featuring George Arliss. Then we have every reason to believe that 'Anne of Green Gables,' when it comes, will repeat the success of 'Little Women.' In the majority of instances the pictures are and will be those that appeal to the family. We think 'Little Friend' and 'White Parade,' just about to open in Canada will be well received. On merit alone we think most of these pictures will talk for themselves with any competent body of critics. Tastes differ, of course: 'Belle of the 90's', starring Mae West, has done well."

No Theatres Closed

"Did operations of the League of Decency in the United States hurt the theatre business there? It is stated that 400 theatres were closed as a result of their efforts," The Financial Post representative asked.

"We cannot find that there was a single theatre closed in the United States for other than economic reasons. The business of the moving picture theatres there was better in the last four months than they were in the same period of 1933. The higher quality of pictures is responsible.

"Just here I would like to correct several misstatements being made by speakers who are mis-informed. One speaker states that United States pictures are being brought into Canada which are not approved or shown in the United States. The contrary is the fact: of 700 released and produced in the United States only 400 have come into Canada at all. The other 300 have not come because they are not suitable for Canadian audiences: they had local, national or patriotic appeals which would suit a United States audience but would be out of place here.

British Pictures Do Well

"Another erroneous statement being made is that British pictures come to Canada via the United States. The fact is that British pictures shown in Canada come direct to Canada from Great Britain; there are not four or five pictures in a year which come by way of the United States. The speakers may be misled by the fact that British Gaumont and other British producers are distributing their pictures widely and directly in the United States. British Gaumont has established offices all over the United States to distribute British pictures and many are being shown there.

"The statement by some speakers that pictures objectionable to the moral sense of the Canadian public are coming through should inspire the additional reflection that anyone importing such pictures or exhibiting them would be doing a foolish thing. No picture can be shown in any theatre under penalty of the latter losing its license unless it has been approved and passed by the Provincial Censorship boards.

"There is a wide variety of choice among films, and there is no need for anybody to bring in objectionable films in a mistaken idea that they will draw larger crowds."

JAMES W. SEWALL
Timber Cruises and Valuations
JAMES W. SEWALL
Old Town, Maine
PHILLIPS & BENNER
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Medium weight.....1.50
Heavier weight.....1.75

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During the Winter Fair our dining room in the Coliseum will be open from 11 a.m. to 8 p.m.

CHRISTMAS NEWS

Talk about women as shoppers—men may not be fussy when they're shopping for themselves, but—are they fussy when someone else does it for them?

Christmas is coming—and that means Gifts for husbands, fathers, brothers, boy friends, and various other male relations. Breathes there a man (or woman, either) who doesn't take pride in possessing the finest in Golf Clubs, Badminton or Tennis Rackets, Fishing Tackle, Guns— in fact, any type of Sports Equipment? No! Then . . . go to Allcock, Laight and Westwood with your problems, or get their Catalogue.

They have any and every type of Sporting Goods that is dear to the masculine heart. We couldn't possibly begin to name them all, but this is sure . . . if you buy his gift at Allcock, Laight and Westwood's, you'll please him and thereby earn yourself a well deserved compliment.

So Shop at Ease—A. L. & W. Will Please.

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230 Bay St., TORONTO
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SIR DONALD MANN

Wit and Railway Builder

AS I KNEW HIM

By WILLIAM HENRY MOORE, M.P.

His Life-long Friend and Business Associate

I once asked Sir Donald Mann for his earliest recollection of life. Sir Donald was not given to off-hand replies; he required time to make them, for he desired always to give good replies. So he countered by asking my own, and, while I told him about a flaxen-haired girl at a circus who rode a horse bare-back and jumped through hoops, Sir Donald thought, and, when I told him of my resolution to marry that girl when I grew up, Sir Donald smiled and said:

"The first thing I remember concerns the sterner realities of life, for my earliest recollection is of standing behind the harrows, with an old bay mare craning her neck, her great eyes looking into mine, as if to say, 'So it's you Donny Boy. I have been wondering and wondering what was going on back there. When I should have gone right, you tried to pull left, when I should have gone left you pulled for the right. Sometimes people do those silly things. So they've put you to work. Well! Let's get along. You'll be a hindrance. However, I have trained other boys, I suppose I can train you. Never worry. I'll manage somehow.'"

Sharing The Honors

"And then," continued Sir Donald, "the old mare went about her job and went along so well, that that night my father gave me unstinted praise. In fact, I recall he said no one could have done better; he even prophesied that when I grew up I should be a good farmer. My father was not careless with compliments and naturally I fairly glowed with satisfaction, yet, I felt uncomfortable as I thought what the mare had said to me in the garden. After supper I slipped out of the house and shared my honors in the stable."

Sir Donald loved to tell stories; not the ordinary ones that pass over tea cups in drawing-rooms or are told, with coffee and cigars, at the club. I can never recall Sir Donald having told a story that was not (supposed to be) from personal experience. Invariably Sir Donald's stories had dramatic interest. In fact some of them were too good to be true.

Challenge To Duel

Many people will remember "The Broad Axe Story," with the first scene laid in a cardroom of a fashionable club at Pekin. When building Canadian railroads had become dull, Sir Donald had gone to China in search of contracts. The scene opened with a heated poker quarrel between an American contractor and an attaché of the Russian Embassy. After a while, Sir Donald took up the American's cudgels and told the Russian that playing poker was a national art in the U.S.A., and the rest of the world might well adopt its rules. Bitter words became more bitter and finally bitterness resulted in a challenge from the Russian.

"I thought little of the incident," said Sir Donald, "for I had witnessed many a dispute over cards in the construction camps of Western Canada. Invariably they vanished at dawn. Imagine, then, my surprise, when on the following morning, a gentleman called at my hotel, presented his card and said he was there to arrange the details of a duel. I thought about the sweetness of life, my family, my friends across the Pacific; my mind went searching for a way out. I recalled everything I had ever read about duels. Swords! I had never handled one. Guns! Well! Now and then, I had brought down a prairie chicken with a shotgun, but, as for a pistol, no; the Russian would be the better man; and on judgment day I would be found lying beside a multi-million Chinamen. Suddenly, like a flash from the clouds, I had an inspiration, and, when the Russian paused for reply, I said:

"'With duels, as with poker, each nation may have its own custom. In Canada we have our own peculiar way of fighting duels and, perhaps, it would be as well to tell the gentleman you represent that I am an adept with the Canadian weapon. According to the rules of all nations, the challenged party has the choice of weapons and I choose—the broad axe.'"

There was no duel.

Sir Donald told the story with splendid histrionic ability. I confess I have wondered about its authenticity, but, the "good storyteller" would find it hard, very hard, to comply with the stipulations of the Oxford Group as to "absolute truth."

Humor and Predicament

Sir Donald realized that humor is based largely on predicament. His humor was always kindly and invariably the predicament was his own. "Before I had reached my twenties," he once told me, "I went to the lumber camps with the object of gaining cash as a means of entering college. It was my secret intention to become Prime Minister of Canada, and for that purpose I decided it was necessary to have the best possible education. Particularly did I desire to learn French, that I might be able to make speeches to my French-Canadian compatriots in their own language. Fortunately there was a French-Canadian in my first camp, Joe Gauvreau, and I spent long hours with Joe (and hours are long in the winter of the Canadian woods). Laboriously we went over the French words for the things around us and when spring came I had high hope of being able to carry on in French.

"As it happened, that spring I was on the drive with several French-Canadians and soon began to air my new words. Imagine my astonishment, when they enquired:

"'What do you think you are talking?'

"'French,' I replied. They laughed loudly and then one of them asked, 'who taught you to speak French?'

"'Joe Gauvreau,' I replied.

"Then they slapped each other on the back and fairly yelled laughter. I was alarmed that they might fall off the logs, and perhaps hoped that they would. No one likes being laughed at.

"'What's the idea?' I finally managed to say.

"'Joe Gau-Gauvreau stu-stuters,' they replied. Then they began their antics all over again and one of them actually fell into the water. I have forgotten whether I helped pull him out.

"It was a bad blow. I had spent the winter nights learning to stutter in French. In fact, the blow was so serious that I gave up the idea of ever becoming Prime Minister and decided to build railways. It was second choice, but better than none."

Man of Genius

Personally I believe Canada owes much to the work of Sir Donald Mann. He was a man of genius. He had rare knowledge of different human capacities and seldom put a man in the wrong place. Unsparing in the criticism of stupidity, he never spared credit when it was due. The spirit of the little boy who slipped out of the house after supper to give an old mare her share of praise, lived on through Sir Donald's active business career. Sir Donald inspired loyalty.

Attached to Sir William Mackenzie by many years of co-operative enterprise, Sir Donald never quite recovered the loss of his partner. After Sir William's death, Sir Donald gradually withdrew from the business life and the social circles in which he had been loved. They were two great men, Sir William Mackenzie, Sir Donald Mann. For years I have cherished the thought of telling the story of their life work. The dream may come true.

No Waste of Words

I would not have it thought Sir Donald was a garrulous man because he told stories. Never was there a man who expressed thoughts with fewer words. I recall having taken the better part of a morning to outline several phases of a plan that apparently involved the expenditure of more money than was available, for, at the conclusion of my drawn-out statement, Sir Donald said, "Moore, a dollar bill looks as big as the board-room carpet." The conference had concluded.

A War Story

It is a rare possession, terseness of speech. Often have I regretted Sir Donald did not learn French at his earliest attempt. If he had carried out his original intention and entered political life he would have set a new style of debate in the House of Commons. When desired, he could give a deft rapier-thrust in controversy. During the war, while visiting New York, we sat with friends in the common room of a club and discussed national armaments. Sir Donald twitted our American hosts upon their belated activity. (The United States had not then entered the war). A gentleman from Washington rushed to the defense of his country and described how readily the United States could concentrate its forces, choosing to illustrate with the banks of the Niagara River, as a point of concentration.

Perhaps the choice of ground annoyed (or amused) Sir Donald, for, as the Washington man moved his battalions from Portland, Boston, New York, Pittsburgh, Cleveland and nearby points upon Buffalo, Sir Donald muttered, "Nonsense." Our American friend continued to bring up the troops. When he had thrown an army of fifty or sixty thousand militia men in Buffalo almost overnight, he proceeded to tell how they would cross the river.

"Nonsense," replied Sir Donald in a voice that was not to be denied.

"And why is it nonsense? Who is to stop our army?"

"The North West Mounted Police." replied Sir Donald.

The Riddle of Life

He was a big man and so human. All big men are human. The little boy that had heard the old horse talking in the garden possessed imagination and clung to it through life. At times it deceived him; at times it served him well. When he withdrew from his friends, Sir Donald turned to solve the riddle of life. With the sages of all time, he asked, "Who am I? What is my relation to the world around me? What, the design of Creation?" And now Sir Donald has solved the riddle of life.

Plan Sales Tax On Luxury Goods In Saskatchewan

From Our Own Correspondent

REGINA.—The provincial government plans to abolish the provincial income tax, the revenue from which, after costs of collection, has been approximately $400,000 a year. As a substitute a sales tax on various commodities outside the necessities of life is planned, along the same lines as the provincial gasoline tax. Constitutional difficulties will be got around in the same way as with the gasoline tax, by making vendors of articles in question agents of the government for collection of the tax.

Saskatchewan cities are expected to take advantage of the situation by imposing income taxes on their residents, in order to afford some relief in taxation on real state property, rates of which have passed the margin of utility, and which are so high as to result in increasing areas of urban real estate coming into the hands of the city governments for non-payment of taxes.

Calgary Tax Receipts

$3,274,381 to Oct. 31

Calgary's tax collections from all sources in the 10 months to Oct. 31 totalled $3,274,381, compared with $3,386,747 in the same 1933 period, according to F. S. Buchan city treasurer.

Current taxes collected in the 10 months totalled $2,800,612. This is a decrease from the 1933 figure. More arrears have been collected this year, partly because total arrears at Jan. 1 were higher than in 1933.

Evan Macdonald's Portraits Displayed

The charcoal sketches of prominent Canadian business leaders, drawn from life by Evan Macdonald, O.S.A., that have appeared recently in The Financial Post, are on display in the art gallery of Eaton's-College Street, Toronto.

SHERWIN PAINTS IMPROVES REVENUE DURING 1933-34

Balance Sheet Reflects New Companies Act Changes

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Sherwin-Williams Co. of Canada, paint and varnish manufacturers, report an increase in revenue and an improvement in working capital for the fiscal year ended August 31, 1934, in comparison with the preceding twelve months. At the same time the current financial statement reflects numerous changes made necessary by the recent amendment to the Companies' Act.

Net income for the company in the past fiscal year amounted to $302,098, including a net profit from operations of $224,812. This compares with $133,810 in the previous year:

Particulars of the profit and loss account follow:

	Aug. 31 1934 $	Aug. 31 1933 $
Income from oper....	224,812	....
Other income	77,286	....
Total income	302,098	133,810
Less: Deprec.	53,635	70,765
Pensions	20,410	34,383
Inc. tax	27,049	4,118
Doubtful accts.	....	45,000
Dir. fees	200	....
Net profits	200,804	*20,456
Less: Pfd. divds. ...	....	121,100
Balance	200,804	*141,556
Brought forward	3,579,430	3,720,986
Carried forward	3,780,234	3,579,430

* Deficit.

In connection with the accounts, the auditors point out that the dividend of $50,000 received from a partly owned subsidiary exceeded the relative proportion of the current year's earnings of that company by $19,158. They also stated that the company's proportion of the aggregate net losses of other partly owned subsidiaries, amounting to $33,992 has not been provided for in the accounts shown on the balance sheet; and, thirdly, that the balance sheet of one partly owned subsidiary contains a qualification by the auditors that a further reserve for accounts receivable may be required.

The Sherwin balance sheet shows numerous changes reflecting the recent amendment to the Companies Act which make it somewhat difficult to compare this year's figures with those for 1933. Assets are carried on the books at $13,856,483 compared with $13,961,456 a year ago. No change has taken place in the outstanding capital stock.

The amount due to partly owned subsidiary company increased during the year from $233,051 to $357,675.

Write-off Property

The property account stands on the books at $8,949,638 compared with $9,308,563 a year ago. During the year the value of certain properties no longer productive was written off the property account and deducted from the depreciation reserve, which now stands at $1,988,368.

Changes in Investments

Changes in the investment account are reflected in the cost value dropping from $720,268 to $612,467. The depreciation write-off on investments remains unchanged, leaving the book value for the current year at $460,562, as against $568,362 a year ago. The market value at August 31, 1934, was $373,050 and on the same date a year ago $436,435.

Inventory values have been increased, this item standing on the books at $1,805,361, up from $1,780,090 at the end of the 1933 year. Accounts receivable do not show any material difference as compared with a year ago. Cash on hand advanced during the year from $100,261 to $459,657.

More Working Capital

Net working capital now amounts to $3,911,319. This is in contrast with $3,497,185 a year ago.

THRIFT STORES REGISTER LOSS FOR HALF YEAR

Chain Store Competition in Montreal Affects Earnings

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Abnormal competition in the Montreal chain store field has caused Thrift Stores, as well as the majority of other operators, to operate at a loss.

The company reports that for the 28-week period ending October 13, Thrift Stores had a loss of $15,892 after depreciation. This is in contrast with a net profit in a like period of last year of $28,769, after provision for income tax.

This period corresponds approximately with the first half of the company's fiscal year. During the period, an operating loss was sustained despite an increase in sales on the similar comparison from $2,402,975 to $2,532,487.

Eliminate Common Dividend

In view of the competitive situation in the Montreal area and due to the decline in net earning power, directors have deemed it advisable to discontinue the quarterly dividend of 10 cents a share on the common, but have declared the regular dividend on the first and second preferred shares.

Working capital of the company as at October 13, 1934, shows a reduction of $55,241 since the last annual statement of March 31, 1934, net working capital now amounting to $347,926.

With the busiest and most profitable season of the company's fiscal year still remaining and with improving general business conditions, the management hopes that existing difficulties in Montreal will be adjusted.

Foreign Exchange Markets

GOLD standard currencies have strengthened with the alleged support of the American exchange equalization fund. And at least temporarily the political turmoil rooted in the high gold exchange has quietened. The basic difficulties of the gold nations in maintaining the standard, however, remain.

The drop of gold below 140 s. in London is considered significant of the recent flight to sterling. The Canadian dollar has moved as one with sterling. Both remain at a premium to the U. S. dollar. There appears to be some tendency for the Roosevelt administration to cease tampering with money, but this has not been taken to heart in foreign exchange markets. It is thought that assurance of gold stabilization of the dollar, or sterling-dollar stabilization, would tend to send the American currency up sharply. This is one of the barriers to stabilization which is conceded by authorities to be a major requisite to international recovery.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE AT TORONTO AND MONTREAL

	Par $	Nov. 13	Nov. 14	Nov. 15	Nov. 16	Nov. 17	Nov. 19
U. S. dollar, High ..	.5906	.97[illegible]	.97[illegible]	.97[illegible]	.97[illegible]	.97[illegible]	.97[illegible]
Low ..	.5906	.97[illegible]	.97[illegible]	.97½	.97½	.97[illegible]	.97[illegible]
1933 High ..	1.000	.99⅞	.99½	.98⅞	.98¼	.98½	.97½
Low ..	1.000	.99½	.98½	.96[illegible]	.95	.96½	.96½
U. K. pound	4.8665	4.87½	4.87	4.87½	4.87¼	4.87	4.86½
Argentina	.4246	.2451	.2474	.2488	.2498	.2488	.2475
Australia	4.8665	3.8799	3.8743	3.8768	3.8768	3.8739	3.8696
Austria	.1407	.1846	.1847	.1846	.1848	.1849	.1850
Belgium	.1392	.2272	.2273	.2273	.2273	.2275	.2278
Brazil	.1963	.0716	.0716	.0717	.0716	.0717	.0693
Czechoslovakia	.0296	.0400	.0407½	.0408	.0407½	.0408	.0408½
Denmark	.2680	.2177	.2176	.2180	.2176	.2176	.2172
France	.0392	.0642	.0642	.0642½	.0642½	.0643	.0643½
Germany	.2382	.3919	.3921	.3922	.3920	.3923	.3927
Greece	.0130	.0092	.0092	.0092	.0091½	.0092	.0092
Holland	.4020	.6583	.6587	.6592	.6589	.6593	.6600
Hungary	.1749	.2923	.2899½	.2902	.2902½	.2903	.2904
India	.3650	.3712	.3708	.3710	.3715	.3711	.3705
Italy	.0526	.0833	.0833	.0834	.0834	.0834½	.0832¾
Japan	.4985	.2874	.2875	.2873	.2862	.2864	.2865
Jugoslavia	.1929	.0222	.0222½	.0223	.0222¾	.0222¾	.0222¾
New Zealand	4.8665	3.8954	3.8898	3.8923	3.8923	3.8894	3.8850
Norway	.2680	.2450	.2448	.2452	.2449	.2449	.2449
Poland	.1122	.1852	.1853	.1854	.1854	.1854	.1860
South Africa	4.8666	4.8673	4.8603	4.8634	4.8634	4.8598	4.8544
Spain	.1929	.1330	.1330	.1332	.1331¾	.1333	.1334
Sweden	.2680	.2514	.2512	.2516	.2512	.2514	.2508
Switzerland	.1930	.3162	.3164	.3167	.3166	.3169	.3169
Hong Kong	.5422	.4087	.4074	.4088	.4086	.4089	.4051

MELCHERS PLACE CLASS "A" STOCK ON PAYING BASIS

Action Reflects Sale of American Type Whisky

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Melchers Distilleries Ltd., has restored its Class A stock to the dividend paying class, by declaration of a dividend of 50 cents a share. It is stated that this payment will be on account of arrears and is in payment of the quarterly dividend which was due for payment December 15, 1930. After this payment has been made, the dividend arrears at the end of this year will be $8 a share on the 100,000 shares of Class A stock outstanding.

The A stock was offered to the public in December, 1928, through Johnston and Ward at $35 a share. An initial dividend was paid on March 15, 1929, and regularly thereafter to and including September 15, 1930. The December 15, 1930, dividend was passed and none paid since.

Since 1929, net profits of the company have not permitted the payment of dividends. The current payment is understood to be the outcome of the deal made by the company with Russell C. Feldman and Co., of New York City, whereby the latter bought the former's entire holdings of American type whisky. Approximately 550,000 gallons of whisky are involved in this deal.

No official announcement has ever been made as to the price received, but last May the management stated that cash received from the sale would be used to liquidate the arrears of dividends on the A stock. After this was done, it was expected that there would be a balance available for the B stock.

Care of Property

Our entire personnel is organized for a single purpose—the care and management of the property of our clients.

A Conservative Trust Company for the Public's Service.

Crown Trust Company
393 St. James Street, Montreal

B.C. Gets 4½% Rate on Bank Borrowings

Rate of interest on the bank loans of the province of British Columbia has been reduced from five to 4½ per cent, it is reported.

This is being done in connection with the recent cut of bank interest on savings deposits to two per cent. The province is reported to be seeking a rate of four per cent

ÉPICIER ... or ... GROCER
Pharmacien or Druggist Magasin or Store
YOU'RE in MONTRÉAL ...
and 60.8% is FRENCH

"Envoyez-m'en douze boîtes."
"Où se trouve le comptoir de l'épicerie?"
"Au quatrième, s'il vous plait!"
"Avez-vous des pommes?"
"Quel est le prix du beurre, aujourd'hui?"

● You hear these snatches of talk in Montreal stores more often than you will hear "Send me a dozen boxes"; "Where will I find the grocery counter?"; "Fourth floor, please"; "Have you any apples?"; "What is the price of butter today?"

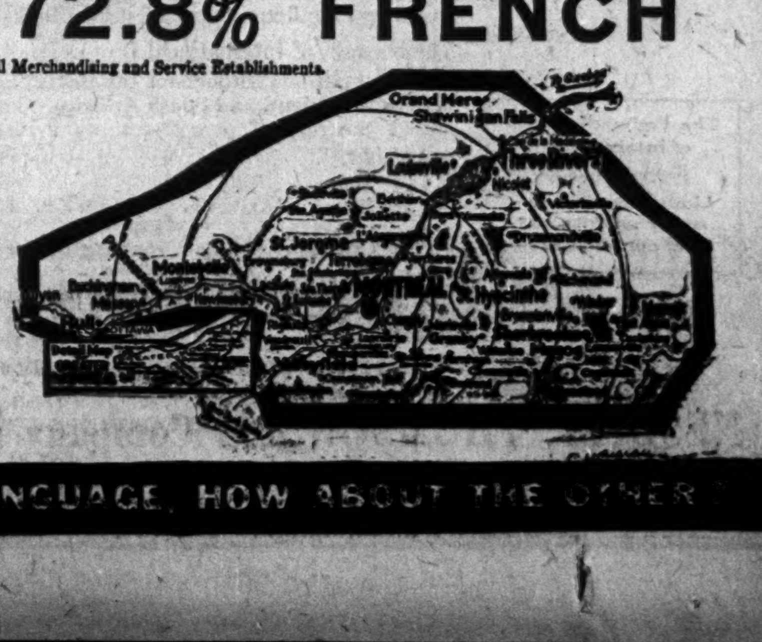
In fact, more people think, speak and read French in Montreal than in any other city outside Paris. Leading windows carry signs and display cards in French. French newspapers are in their homes, in the street cars and on the newstands. The policeman, the street car conductor and the postman may speak both languages on duty, but it is FRENCH in their homes. French is the language of the sidewalks, of most of the homes, of the radio announcers... voices answer in French over the phone... little children call out in French at their playgrounds!

The 60 per cent of Montreal's population that read, speak and think FRENCH must be reached through their own language — they read only FRENCH newspapers. Even the dealer — and the great majority of these are FRENCH — cannot feel a product is well advertised when he does not see the message in the newspapers he reads!

Experienced merchandisers appreciate the support of manufacturers who make a direct appeal to the FRENCH consumers. In the wider area of the Montreal Market District, these FRENCH consumers outnumber those using another language 4 to 1, yet use just the same kind of money and need just the same kind of products!

Total Population of the MONTRÉAL MARKET DISTRICT with a retail buying power of $584,048,400* per year.
(Nearly Six Hundred Million a Year)
1,996,255 - - - 72.8% FRENCH
*Dominion Government Bureau of Statistics — Census of Retail Merchandising and Service Establishments.

This FRENCH market responds excellently to sales and advertising plans fitted to its needs. The facts presented in these announcements are compiled from Government and other authentic sources by the Montreal La Presse as part of its service to manufacturers and others who wish to develop to the utmost the trade possibilities of this important section of Canada's population.



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YOU MAY BE STRONG ENOUGH IN ONE LANGUAGE, HOW ABOUT THE OTHER

Public Utility News

Montreal Power Stock Sags to Yield Over 5%

Uneasiness Over Privately-owned Public Utilities Causes More Than Average Amount of Selling

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Montreal Light, Heat and Power Consold. common stock—one of the "blue chips" on the Montreal Stock Exchange, has come under selling pressure in recent weeks which with a lack of the usual support, has caused an appreciable decline in market value.

Examination of the exchange records of stock transactions shows that the selling in Montreal Power has been more noticeable in the last four weeks. During June the volume of trading amounted to 17,489 shares. There was a slight drop to 16,614 shares in July. In August and September, trading amounted to 14,277 and 14,872 shares, respectively. October registered an increase to 20,922 shares. This was not unusual and did not call for comment.

During the first part of November, the volume of trading in Montreal Power has been heavier than in many months past. Up to November 16 and covering 14 days trading, 25,067 shares were traded in. The total is already 25 per cent greater than for all of October and nearly equal to the combined total for August and September.

Yielding Over Five Per Cent

The stock is now selling to yield over five per cent—a situation which has not prevailed for many years, except during the period when prices were pegged on the Canadian exchanges following Great Britain's going off the gold standard early in 1930.

The heavier volume of trading and relative "softness" in Montreal Power stock is attributed to several reasons.

One cause commonly mentioned is that one or more of the large holders has been liquidating the stock preparatory to taking up residence outside of Canada.

Change in Attitude

Probably the principal reason is to be found in the changed attitude of the investor toward public utility stocks. The disclosures in the United States and consequent weakening of public confidence were bound to have their effect on Canadian utility securities.

At the same time, there is under way an enquiry by a Quebec Government commission, into the electricity situation in the province. While developments at this enquiry to date have not been particularly unfavorable to the privately-owned companies, the feeling exists that in future, greater restrictions will be placed on the companies as to rates, dividends, etc.

The City Council of Montreal also has gone on record as favoring the conducting of an enquiry by the Price Spreads Commission into the operations of Montreal Power. As the company's affairs are purely a provincial matter and even now are being investigated by a commission, it is unlikely that the Price Spreads Board will interest themselves in Montreal Power.

All these matters, however, have caused uncertainty and even uneasiness over the outlook for the company with the result that more than average number of shares are being traded in on the exchange.

Maritime Telegraph Stations Record Gain

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Maritime Telegraph and Telephone Co. reports a net gain of 89 in the number of stations installed at the end of October, 1934, compared with the preceding month. Stations installed increased during the month from 38,160 to 38,249. The Island Telephone Co., a subsidiary, reported a decline from 5,454 to 5,447. Connecting companies reported an improvement, installations increasing from 6,349 to 6,357.

October toll traffic of Maritime Telephone exceeded the volume for October in 1932 and 1933. The total number of calls for the month was 117,229 and the completion percentage was 94.2. The usual seasonal decline in business has set in, but this year it is noted that the falling off is less pronounced than usual.

For Prince Edward Island, the figures are not as good as those of the mainland. Completed calls numbered 13,948, for a complete percentage of 91.1.

B.C. Power Income Greater Last Month

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—British Columbia Power Corp. reports an increase in both gross and net income for October compared with the same month a year ago. Gross revenue last month totalled $1,058,653, an increase of $14,233 over October, 1933. Operating expenses were reduced by $8,876, leaving net earnings for the past month of $364,298, as against $341,189 a year ago.

For the first four months of the corporation's fiscal year ended with October, gross earnings totalled $4,168,126, operating expenses $2,836.713 and net earnings $1,331,413. For the corresponding period of the previous year, the company had a gross income of $4,078,474 and a net income, after operating expenses, of $1,222,530.

Public Utility Earnings

B. C. Power

	1934	1933	Increase
Oct.:	$	$	$
Gross	1,058,653	1,044,420	14,233
Oper. exp.	694,355	703,231	*8,876
Net earn.	364,298	341,189	23,109
4 Mos. end. Oct. 31:			
Gross	4,168,126	4,078,474	89,652
Oper. exp.	2,836,713	2,855,944	*19,231
Net earn.	1,331,413	1,222,530	108,883

* Decrease.

Southern Canada Power

	1934	1933	Increase
Oct.:	$	$	$
Gross	179,057	179,771	*714
Oper. exp.	71,661	64,812	6,849
Net earn.	107,396	114,959	*7,563

* Decrease.

CANADA BANK SHARE TRADING REGULATED

Method of Handling Transaction Outlined by Exchange

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Partially paid up Bank of Canada shares can be transferred on the books of the bank, according to a statement issued to the members by Grant Johnston, secretary-treasurer of the Montreal Stock Exchange.

These shares are now being called for trading on the principal stock exchanges and the following particulars as to the method of handling transactions are contained in a circular issued by the Montreal exchange:

"The transfer office is located in Ottawa at present but other transfer offices will be opened later.

"Payment of the balance of the purchase price may be made at any time and will be endorsed on the back of the interim certificates when made. Definitive certificates are not yet available for delivery.

"Power of attorney to transfer is on the back of the interim certificate. but the purchaser, when transferring, must fill out forms relative to purchase which must accompany interim certificate when making transfer. Forms can be obtained from the Receiver General's office.

"The stock is subject to the full federal and provincial stock taxes.

"All transactions in Bank of Canada stock must be made by private settlement until definite certificates are issued and a transfer office opened in Montreal.

"The trading unit is ten (10) shares and the regular commission is applicable.

"The guarantee of signatures by members of the Montreal Stock Exchange and Montreal Curb Market will be acceptable by the transfer officer."

Southern Canada Power Income Off in October

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Net earnngs of Southern Canada Power Co. for October, the first month of the company's current fiscal year, are reported at $107,396. This is in contrast with $114,959 in October last year, a decrease of $7,563.

Gross earnings for October at $179,057 showed a decrease of $714 when compared with October of last year. Operating expenses amounted to $71,661, or an increase of $6,849 over October, 1933.

Bank Chat on Current Topics

Stabilization Urged

"MEASURABLE recovery is within the grasp of the nations," Sir Robert L. Borden, Canada's wartime premier and president of Barclays Bank (Canada), stated at the annual meeting of the bank's shareholders at Montreal early this week. "It will be closely associated and concurrent with the stabilization of exchange and monetary values, the resumption of international trade, the return of confidence and the assurance of peace," said Sir Robert.

In his address, Sir Robert traced the recovery from the depths of depression by quoting copiously from the records of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. He then commented:

"All this is to the good; but lack of exchange stability and fluctuations of currency values continue to aggravate the difficulty of resuming international trade and co-operation."

Few bankers will differ from this view.

• • •

Bank Robberies

WHILE there seems to have been an epidemic of bank robberies in the last six months, the Citizens Service Association of Canada reports that in Ontario crime is at the lowest level in 20 years. The nature of the crimes has changed. In 1914 there were few automobile thefts because there were few cars to steal. And the stolen car seems to be an essential part of the modern bank robber's equipment.

Another change in the nature of crime has been in the virtual elimination of pickpockets. Police officials say that the "snatchers" became too well known and had to go out of business. The modern version of the pickpocket is apparently the "cat" burglar and the "pants" robber. Like the ambitious bank robbers, many of these criminals are armed.

• • •

Sale of Firearms

FIREARMS feature most bank robberies. There is little difficulty in obtaining weapons, as there are thousands owned illegally in Canada. Pawnshops will not sell firearms except to persons licensed to own them.

The police know that the loan men respect the license law because otherwise they would be risking the loss of their own business licenses. And the pawnshops are given a certain amount of freedom in their dealings because it is through this channel that the police gain much information which leads to arrests.

• • •

Police Get Them

NUMEROUS as are the detractors of the police, they seem to be wrong in the assumption that bank robbers "get away with it." While one robbery may seemingly go unsolved, the police state that they have reason to believe that bandits convicted of another crime are also the perpetrators of the apparently unsolved hold-up. The police often know more than the layman or the banker realizes. But they cannot always produce sufficient evidence to convict. Sooner or later, however, they "get the goods" on criminals, and win a conviction for one crime if not for another.

For obvious reasons the Canadian Bankers' Association does not make public the names of recipients of its standing offer of rewards for information leading to the conviction of bank robbers. The rewards, however, are understood to have been of value in apprehending and convicting hold-up men. Perhaps the best evidence of this is that the C.B.A. continues to offer rewards.

Starts Soliciting For Directorship

Edgar Garfield Rogers, president and general manager of Canadian Rogers Sheet Metal & Roofing Co., Winnipeg, has circularized shareholders of the Bank of Canada asking them to nominate him for the directorate of the central bank as a manufacturer candidate. He is the first individual to solicit support in this manner.

Herbert H. Hannam, secretary of the United Farmers of Ontario, Toronto, is understood to be a prospective candidate, possibly as a farmer. He may receive some support in Western Canada, it is understood.

Many others are working on having themselves nominated, The Financial Post finds.

Current Events in Banking World

MAY PICK SLATE FOR DIRECTORATE BANK OF CANADA

Chamber of Commerce Prepares For Selection of Directors

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Canadian Chamber of Commerce has circularized all shareholders of the Bank of Canada urging them to defer participating in any nominations until the Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce and other national bodies have an opportunity to assist in preparation of a slate.

Proposed Distribution

The executive of the Chamber has advised its member bodies that it has concluded that the seven-man directorate could be wisely distributed as follows:

Primary industry: prairie provinces and Maritimes, one director each.

Commerce and manufacturing: Ontario and Quebec, one director each.

Sundry occupations: British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec, one director each.

This would give geographical as well as occupational representation. One objection that has been suggested to the Chamber's plan is that it may not be successful in getting the co-operation of agricultural organizations.

Clearing Bodies

The Chamber has suggested to its member bodies that the Maritime Board of Trade be used as a nomination clearing house for the Maritimes; the Montreal and Quebec Boards of Trade and the Montreal Chamber of Commerce for Quebec; the Ontario Associated Boards of Trade in Ontario; the Manitoba Associated Boards of Trade, with the boards at Regina, Saskatoon, Edmonton and Calgary for the prairies; and the Vancouver Board of Trade for B. C.

The Chamber informs its members: "With the stockholders domiciled by a large majority in central Canada, it will be necessary for British Columbia, the prairies and the Maritimes each to agree upon one candidate, if these parts of Canada are to have representation. On the other hand, it will be equally necessary in the national interest, for the shareholders in Ontario and Quebec, recognizing the national character of the bank, to assist in the selection of representatives from the distant parts of the country."

The pivotal organizations suggested as clearing houses are expected to correspond with the individual boards of trade and chambers of commerce.

Letter to Shareholders

The Chamber's letter to shareholders of the bank, over the signature of W. McL. Clarke, secretary of the Chamber, states: "The executive have considered it advisable for the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, as a nation-wide, non-political body, to volunteer assistance in this important matter. It is now the purpose of the chamber, acting through its local member boards of trade and chambers of commerce, to promote the nomination of suitable candidates.

"To this end, shareholders are most earnestly requested to defer participating in any nomination, at least until our member boards of trade, chambers of commerce or other national bodies have made their proposals. It is further suggested that any person having nominations in mind communicate with his or her local Board or Chamber."

Staff Changes

Bank of Montreal—Announces the following staff changes:

C. O. MCGIRR, formerly accountant at New York, to be an assistant manager at Toronto.

C. D. HART, formerly assistant manager at St. John's, Nfld., to be assistant superintendent Alberta district.

D. O. ATKINSON, formerly assistant manager at Yonge & Queen, Toronto, to be assistant manager at St. John's Newfoundland.

Bank of Canada Deputy Knows Little of Dominion

J. A. C. Osborne Confesses Ignorance of Canada, But is Expert on Central Banking

J. A. C. Osborne, secretary of the Bank of England, and newly appointed deputy governor of the Bank of Canada, is pictured as a tall, quiet Englishman, who confesses to little knowledge of Canada, in a recent article by M. H. Halton in the Toronto Star.

Mr. Osborne is 52, or over 15 years older than Graham F. Towers, governor of the Bank of Canada. He looks and talks like a graduate of Oxford University, but has never been a university student. He got his education at the ancient and honorable Charterhouse school and went straight into the Bank of England in 1902. He has spent all his working life with the Old Lady of Threadneedle Street. He is courteous and pleasant, says Mr. Halton, and is more confident and more experienced than Mr. Towers.

Doesn't Know Canada

"Do you know Canada well?" Mr. Osborne was asked.

He shook his head. "Once I was in Niagara Falls. I was returning from the United States to England. From Niagara Falls I went to Montreal and then down the St. Lawrence."

"Do you like Canada?" Mr. Halton asked, after receiving this small encouragement. "I'm very eager to go there, and I'm looking forward to it very much," replied Mr. Osborne.

"Are you going for duty's sake or are you glad to get the appointment?" he was asked. "I am delighted with the appointment," Mr. Osborne countered shrewdly.

"Can you hunt and shoot and canoe?" was the question leading to the banker's amusements. "No, I have never gone into that much; but I can play tennis and squash and I love boating. Is that all right?" was the reply.

Technical Expert

Asked about the functions of the secretary of the Bank of England, Mr. Osborne explained: "He is the keeper of the formal records of the court of directors. He attends to banking formalities. He is the bank's accountant and keeper of the general ledgers. He is one of its economists; he supervises its statistics and costing."

Here, then, lie his qualifications as technical expert for the Bank of Canada.

Coming to economic questions, Mr. Halton found that Mr. Osborne didn't think that things are getting out of control. "But don't you think it is beyond any one man's understanding?" asked the interviewer.

Mr. Osborne confessed: "Of course it is. After all, modern economics are very complicated. Further, economic life is related to every other phase of life. The person who understood it all would be a god, not a man."

Bankers and Money

"But I thought bankers were, after a fashion, gods?" Mr. Halton urged. "Many people certainly seem to expect us to wield supernatural powers," Mr. Osborne replied. "So many people think, for example, that all our troubles would be over if the money system were only manipulated the right way. They aren't sure what the right way is, but they think there must be one somewhere.

"The probable reason for this belief is understandable; money is the feature of the economic system which comes most readily to public notice. Good will and psychology and trade cycles, for instance, are vague things, while money can be expressed in figures, can stand before the eye like a diagram, can be manipulated. The result is, some people think that you only have to manipulate it enough to solve all our economic difficulties, when actually it is only one factor of many ... You know, we bankers aren't so important as all that!"

Bankers Pacifists

Hinting at the teachings of Major H. C. Douglas, Mr. Halton asked: "What's this about bankers being in an unholy alliance to keep us poor?"

"I assure you we are harmless people," sighed Mr. Osborne. "They say we are in league with the armament manufacturers and make huge profits out of war. Actually we are very sincere pacifists, who see our profits blown to atoms by war. War, of course, booms the armament industries—but look what it does to the others, from which banking draws its profits! War endangers the whole structure of the system we are said to be maintaining. You see, they get us both coming and going! ... Then they say we refuse any monetary changes. And why do bankers generally oppose inflation? It increases our assets; but also it increases our liabilities. The trouble with inflation is, you never know where it will stop. Surely there have been glaring enough examples of that."

Weekly Bank Clearings

	Nov. 15, 1934	Change year ago	Nov. 8, 1934
	$	%	$
Halifax	2,335,490	+34.0	2,513,881
Saint John ..	1,534,536	+3.6	1,898,263
Moncton	638,632	+20.7	791,496
Sherbrooke .	546,715	+2.5	687,008
Quebec	4,048,588	+8.3	6,267,854
Montreal	89,602,236	—6.9	115,334,182
Ottawa	4,162,313	+12.6	5,202,239
Kingston ...	562,722	+22.9	692,853
Peterborough	693,071	+16.9	840,717
Toronto	104,571,307	—0.5	114,423,197
Hamilton	3,511,472	+10.1	4,347,008
Kitchener ..	945,099	+5.0	1,029,182
Brantford ...	675,557	+9.1	878,363
London	2,845,154	+44.1	3,191,767
Chatham ...	483,611	+5.5	536,441
Windsor	1,894,492	—14.3	1,819,259
Sarnia	376,771	+10.4	478,893
Sudbury	804,904	+24.8	730,605
Fort William	618,572	+40.7	808,640
Winnipeg ...	54,410,559	+3.5	67,817,627
Brandon	323,980	+11.1	431,909
Regina	3,835,009	+13.0	4,644,125
Moose Jaw ..	499,253	+2.4	598,093
Saskatoon ..	1,503,560	+23.1	1,893,955
Prince Albert	317,514	+14.6	383,859
Edmonton ...	4,003,264	+31.7	4,789,255
Calgary	6,163,163	+40.1	6,436,533
Medicine Hat	256,840	+48.8	283,765
Lethbridge ..	537,322	+42.0	578,395
N. W'minster	447,666	+24.6	549,488
Vancouver ..	13,918,674	+19.8	15,433,428
Victoria	1,382,247	+13.7	1,685,196

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WHEN BUSINESS KEEPS YOU AWAY FROM HOME . . . AND YOU FEEL LONELY . . . AND YOU KNOW THEY'RE MISSING YOU TOO . . .

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To the Holders of:

WINNIPEG ELECTRIC COMPANY
6% Refunding Mortgage Bonds, Due 1954

MANITOBA POWER COMPANY, LIMITED
5½% First Mortgage Bonds
Series "A", Due 1951 Series "B", Due 1952

NORTHWESTERN POWER COMPANY, LIMITED
6% First Mortgage Bonds, Due 1960

SUBURBAN RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY
5% First Mortgage Bonds, Due 1938

WINNIPEG, SELKIRK & LAKE WINNIPEG RAILWAY COMPANY
5% First Mortgage Bonds, Due 1933

The Protective Committees which have been jointly engaged during the last fifteen months in negotiating a General Scheme of Consolidation and Readjustment for the Companies in the Winnipeg Electric Group expect that they will shortly be in a position to formally announce a plan.

All holders of the above bonds (except those who have deposited their bonds with the Northwestern Power Bondholders' Protective Committee and whose names are therefore already on record) are requested to advise the undersigned immediately as to their name, address and the nature and amount of their holdings in order that complete information concerning the plan may be sent to them as soon as it is available.

M. G. ANGUS, Secretary
Winnipeg Electric Joint Reorganization Sub-Committee
Room 1005, 302 Bay Street Toronto, Canada

November 22, 1934.

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News of Investment Markets

BOND MARKETS MAINTAIN GAINS TO PEAK LEVEL

Toronto Bonds Sold Quickly—Saskatchewan Issue Responds

In contrast with the same week a year ago, Canadian bond prices held high levels in the week ended Nov. 20. In November, 1933, the market for all types of bonds, and particularly short-term gilt-edged securities, was sharply depressed by American selling attracted by the premium on Canadian currency. This year, despite a similar premium, Canadian bonds have been rising steadily.

The gilt-edged bond market was firm at close to the best levels of 1934, and of more than 20 years, in the past week. One result was that last week's city of Toronto issue of $4,098,000 of 3½ per cent debentures was soon sold out at a premium.

Provincial Bonds Up

Both eastern and western provincial issues gained in the week, advances ranging to a full point for both classes of securities. The remainder of the $5,000,000 issue of Saskatchewan 4's, offered at 85.19 in September to yield 5.20 per cent was consequently reported to be selling nicely.

Corporation bonds showed gains predominating. Comparative prices for these and government issues are shown in detail on page 12. There was no major financing in the week except the Toronto issue.

The trend of gilt-edged bond prices and yields is shown below:

Average Yield and Price for Seven High Grade Canadian Bonds

1934	Yield %	Price $	1933	Yield %	Price $
Nov. 20	3.704	111.43	Nov. 20	4.623	101.18
Nov. 19	3.710	111.40	Nov. 18	4.544	102.21
Nov. 17	3.706	111.45	Nov. 17	4.524	102.61
Nov. 16	3.700	111.51	Nov. 16	4.496	103.00
Nov. 15	3.691	111.61	Nov. 15	4.441	103.57
Nov. 14	3.701	111.42	Nov. 14	4.410	103.95
Nov. 13	3.751	110.88	Nov. 13	4.390	104.21
Nov. 12	3.769	110.69	Nov. 12	4.391	104.19
Oct. 31	3.807	110.30	Oct. 31	4.420	103.51

DOM. TEXTILE CALLS IN BONDS, ISSUES NEW LOT

Proposal is to Market Bonds With Lower Coupon Rate

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL — Dominion Textile Co. outstanding first mortgage bonds will be retired on March 1, 1935, at 105 and accrued interest. This transaction will be effected through the sale of a new and smaller bond issue at a lower coupon rate, which will result in a saving of interest and carrying charges on the present six per cent issue.

At the end of the company's last fiscal year, March 31, there were $4,758,000 of these six per cent first mortgage bonds outstanding. Originally the company had issued $5,330,000 for the following purposes: $1,500,000 issued in part payment of the Mount Royal Mill, purchased September 1, 1920; exchange par for par for $3,700,000 Dominion Cotton Mills bonds; $407,500 of Montmorency Cotton Mills bonds. During the 1933 fiscal year the company issued an additional $158,000 of bonds.

Maturity Date 1949

The bonds are dated September 1, 1919, and would ordinarily mature on the same date in 1949.

Considerable interest has been shown in this transaction in financial circles. Expectations are that the new bond issue will not be brought out until after the New Year. It is suggested that the new issue will carry a coupon rate of 4½ per cent and will be offered to the public at a discount.

MacKinnon Steel Head Reports Further Progress

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Though business is definitely on the up-grade, directors regretted that they could not see their way clear to resume preferred dividends, as it was necessary to conserve the company's financial resources, said D. H. McDougall, president, at the annual meting of MacKinnon Steel shareholders. He further stated that the improvement which permitted a reduction in operating loss from $25,073 to $2,327 in the past year has continued into the current year. The company's business has not included any orders as a result of the Federal Relief Plan due to the fact that no works were started in the territory usually served by the company.

The directors were re-elected as follows: D. H. Macdougall, J. L. McSweeney, T. M. Hutchinson, Hon. Walter G. Mitchell, John Irwin, J. B. Woodyatt and H. W. Welsh.

Jonquiere Pays Interest for Early 1934 Months

Town of Jonquiere, Que., has been authorized by the Quebec Municipal Commission to pay interest bonds due from February 1, to April 30, 1934.

Bondholders have been requested to present coupons for payment and holders of past due bonds, which do not bear coupons, have been asked to register with J. M. Lacloix, Jonquiere, so that cheques may be sent covering interest.

Bogert Elected Member of Commodity Exchange

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL — John Bogert, of Montreal, has been elected to membership in the Canadian Commodity Exchange. Mr. Bogert, who is a nephew of C. A. Bogert, chairman of the Board of the Dominion Bank, will represent the firm of R. Moat and Co., at the silver ring.

Investment Notes

Significant Investors' Index Numbers

1926 — 100

No. of Securities:	Iron and steel 17	Pulp and paper 6	Milling 4	Oils 4	Textiles and clothing 10	Food and allied products 18	Beverages 8	Total industrials 87	Total utilities 20	Total co's. 113
1929-33:*										
High	383.8	118.2	267.4	416.8	110.1	193.8	241.9	311.0	163.6	235.4
Low	36.8	1.4	34.9	78.3	24.0	66.5	23.7	44.0	30.5	38.8
Monthly Figures, 1934:										
January	98.1	11.4	74.9	147.0	66.6	122.6	163.6	118.6	53.5	83.8
February	114.6	16.6	77.1	153.7	73.3	128.2	148.5	123.8	58.0	88.7
March	118.6	13.2	77.1	152.2	76.3	129.4	141.8	128.5	58.0	90.3
April	114.9	13.2	75.2	159.4	76.8	134.3	138.0	133.0	58.1	93.4
May	106.9	13.8	74.3	159.0	79.1	129.9	113.8	128.0	56.7	91.1
June	104.7	12.5	74.1	161.9	77.7	128.1	113.5	126.1	54.5	89.8
July	97.8	10.5	72.4	153.8	72.7	123.3	86.7	116.6	50.6	83.1
August	100.7	9.9	73.2	158.0	73.1	125.5	91.3	120.1	51.2	85.9
September	98.8	9.6	72.6	160.2	71.9	123.4	93.8	118.8	50.1	85.7
October	107.7	9.8	68.4	169.0	74.4	126.6	89.2	122.0	49.0	87.1
Weekly Figures, 1934:										
November 1	105.4	9.0	66.0	171.0	73.0	130.8	101.6	121.9	47.9	90.2
November 8	109.0	9.2	63.9	174.3	74.1	131.1	112.4	124.1	47.7	91.9
November 15	112.0	10.6	66.7	184.3	74.0	132.8	115.6	128.8	47.0	94.4

*High and low of years from 1929 to 1933 inclusive are based on weekly figures. Compiled from figures issued by Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Toronto Stock Exchange Index

	20 Indus.	20 Golds	20 Misc. Mines
Nov. 20	99.93	108.72	77.83
Nov. 19	100.23	107.01	78.02
Nov. 17	99.91	110.35	80.62
Nov. 16	100.72	110.01	81.06
Nov. 15	101.96	112.14	82.09
Nov. 14	102.22	113.80	83.31
Month ago	100.17	121.75	84.40
High, 1934	120.12	135.98	116.57
Low, 1934	86.85	100.90	77.83

Montreal Averages

	10 Util.	20 Indus.	30 Comb'd
Nov. 20	56.7	56.2	56.4
Nov. 19	56.9	56.6	56.7
Nov. 17	56.4	57.1	56.9
Nov. 16	58.0	57.3	57.6
Nov. 15	58.8	57.8	58.1
Nov. 14	59.2	57.8	58.3
Month ago	62.0	57.0	58.7
High, 1934	72.0	65.2	67.4
Low, 1934	56.4	50.1	53.3

Revolution in Film World

HOLDERS of debentures and shares of Famous Players Canadian Corp. and shares of Paramount-Publix, Loew's and other moving picture companies have been watching the campaign for "decency" in pictures by various church organizations with a fear that it might affect receipts and therefore reflect back on security holders. On another page is an article giving the results of interviews with various executives of the moving picture industry in Canada. This outside move for good pictures is welcomed by these executives on the whole as keeping pace with a movement that is already well under way in the industry itself.

The outstanding interest of investors will be in the contention of executives that the move of the League of Decency and of the Social Service Council in Canada has been forestalled by a vast improvement in the industry itself. In the United States this improvement has been going on for five months, and in that time, according to the Brooklyn Tablet (a Roman Catholic journal), "a revolution has taken place in the film world."

"Mr. Hays, Mr. Breen and the others," proceeds this article, "have vindicated every confidence which the Legion of Decency has reposed in them. The clean-up has been consistent, immediate and almost complete. The producers have kept the agreement and abided by the rules of the game . . . . All the lists note a great decrease in 'banned' pictures. Our own, the oldest and best known lists, have jumped from 20 to 25 endorsed pictures to 50 and 60. Another list has 173 pictures and of these but 21, or 12 per cent, are banned. And of the 12 per cent only three have come out since Joseph Breen started to enforce the new code. The city of Chicago censorship board—a very strict body—in the last three weeks has not made a single cut in any picture, we are told."

* * *

Ban Possibilities Reduced

AS CANADIANS have selected many United States pictures bought from those now being shown and exhibited in the United States, it would appear that the chances of most of them going under the ban have been greatly reduced in the last four or five months. Comments by various newspapers in the United States indicate that this improvement in the quality of film is general.

Suggestions have been made that Canadian Protestants should sign pledge cards like those signed in the United States and similar to those of The League of Decency originally started by the United States. In these pledges the signers bind themselves not to view and to fight against pictures "which offend decency and Christian morality." In this matter leaders of Protestant, Catholic and Jewish churches appear ready to co-operate with those favorably disposed in the industry to secure the circulation of films "in harmony with the national culture."

It would appear from all this evidence that the improvement so far obtained has been of benefit to the industry in inducing extended patronage. Under such circumstances the new move is not regarded as a menace to security holders. Newspaper scare headlines about the likelihood of moving picture theatres being closed need not therefore cause a panic among investors.

ONTARIO BREWERS ARE NOW SELLING 1,000 CUSTOMERS

Hotels Are Main Outlet — Business Men's Clubs Are Buying Little

Up to a week ago licenses for the sale of beer and wine had been granted by the Ontario Liquor Control Board and to 830 hotels, after deducting all suspensions, and also to 161 ex-soldiers' clubs and organizations, to military messes and to other clubs. About 1,000 outlets have therefore been provided in addition to the stores directly under the Liquor Control Board.

The large number of suspensions of licenses originally granted created some feeling of uncertainty as to the status of various retail outlets, but the situation is reported to be better in hand now. More stability is expected as the least satisfactory licenses are eliminated and thereafter increase or decrease in the number of outlets will be mainly a matter for decision by residents in various districts of Ontario. Old local option districts cannot have licenses unless a majority of citizens declare for it, and "wet" districts can also exclude the sale of liquor whenever they desire by a majority vote.

The principal sale is through hotels. Reports from business men's clubs show that demand with meals is anything but active. Luncheon clubs especially report that sales are in many cases so small as to make it doubtful whether the profit will pay the cost of the licenses granted the clubs to sell.

Practically all brewing companies report larger sales at higher expense than before sale to licensed premises was permitted. First profits may therefore be disappointing in some cases, especially where profits have been sacrificed to the desire to secure volume. All, however, express belief that some of first expenses will be non-recurring and that 1935 results will be more stable as the industry gets its stride and realizes basic conditions needed to secure success from a profit standpoint. Profits are greater than before July, nevertheless.

Manitoba May Revise Whole Taxation Policy

The whole field of taxation in Manitoba will be revised at the current session of the legislature, according to the Winnipeg Free Press. The province is said to be considering forsaking the field of land taxation in favor of municipalities and may ask the Dominion Government to give up direct taxation in the province.

Abolition of the provincial income tax and substitution of a sales tax on tobacco, cigarettes and luxuries are predicted.

Walker Common Earnings Turned Back to Business

Dividends will not be paid on common stock of Hiram Walker-Gooderham & Worts in the near future. W. J. Hume, president of the company, announced this policy at the annual meeting in Walkerville on November 16. The reasons given for withholding dividends, though earned, is that the distilling industry at present in his opinion is under-capitalized; directors therefore consider it a wise thing to retain earnings in the business until the company has liquidated a larger proportion of the aged Canadian whisky stocks.

H. C. Hatch, chairman of the board, expressed the opinion that United States distillers are only obtaining one-half the domestic market available. Authorities, however, were making "every effort" to curb trade through illicit channels. If these measures were not successful it was "possible" that the internal revenue tax might be lowered. Volume of sales had increased substantially since April, 1934, and in October the company sold more cases of goods than at any time in the company's history. He considered prices in Canada excessive due to high taxation.

Mr. Hatch said that in the first post-prohibition year the company had manufactured 4,800,000 gallons of spirits in Peoria, Ill. To date the new plant had cost $5,750,000 but total outlay had been $12,500,000 after including the building up of inventories valued at $4,800,000.

Quarterly dividend of 25 cents a share on preferred stock was declared by directors just before the annual meeting.

Dominion Bridge Co. Secures Steel Contract

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Contract for the supply of steel required for the new postal terminal in Montreal, understood to run into several thousand tons, will be awarded to the Dominion Bridge Co. according to an official announcement.

The steel will not be required until after January 1 next, but after that date it is expected that fabrication work at the site of the new building and also the plant of the Dominion Bridge Co. will provide employment for a large number of men.

Permit Standard Clay to Modify Sinking Fund

Bondholders of Standard Clay Products last week approved modification of the sinking fund at a meeting held in Montreal.

A resolution was passed at the meeting releasing the company from the obligation to make sinking fund payments on the six per cent first mortgage bonds in the three years 1934 to 1936 inclusive.

Weekly Record of Financing in Canada

SALES BY MUNICIPALITIES. PROVINCIAL AND DOMINION GOVERNMENTS

Municipal—	Date Sold	Sold to	Rate	Due	Amount	Price	Cost
Toronto	Nov. 14	Dominion Securities, Bank of Commerce, Royal Securities	3½%	1935-64	$4,098,000	100.01	3.50%

Rival Committees Clash Regarding Terminals Bonds

American Group Criticizes Recent Earning Report and Would Include All Classes of Bonds in Reorganization Plan

Exception is taken by the American bondholders' committee of the Canadian Rail & Harbor Terminals to certain parts of the statement made by the Canadian committee last week. In a circular letter to holders of the first mortgage bonds the American committee claims that the surplus of $58,995 for January-September period as stated by the Canadian committee did not include full fees of the receiver and counsel.

Criticize Earnings

It is also asserted that for the approximate eight months period reported, earnings were slightly less than for the same period in 1933. "Further," adds the American committee's statement "in the letter of the Meighen committee of Nov. 8, 1934, they suggest bondholders obtain the advice of White, Weld & Co. White, Weld & Co. according to information furnished the committee by Toronto General Trusts Corp., under date of Aug. 13, 1934, is the holder of voting trust certificates representing shares of the common stock of your company, and by reason thereof, their interest may be adverse to yours."

Deposits Not Disclosed

No mention in this statement is made of the amount of bonds deposited with the American committee and beyond stating, in a recent communication to The Financial Post, that a "substantial amount" had been deposited, nothing is known of the actual holdings controlled by this group.

The Canadian committee, on the other hand, stated definitely on Nov. 8, that bonds representing $1,100,000 face value had been deposited with them and it is understood that more have been deposited since.

While no definite plan of reorganization has been advanced by the Canadian committee, in the recent communication it was stated that "the committee is not satisfied at this time as to the wisdom or necessity of including in any reorganization the holders of the junior securities."

American Plans

The American committee on the other hand has drawn up a plan of reorganization which includes the second mortgage holders and also holders of the 30-year debentures. "Consideration is given to the junior security holders under the plan," states the American committee, "due to the fact that there is on deposit with the Toronto General Trust Corp. approximately $225,000. In addition there are other assets of the old company, consisting of accounts receivable, etc., which taken together with said cash, in the opinion of counsel, may inure in whole or in part to the benefit of all secured and unsecured creditors. The assent of the junior security holders will avoid the necessity of obtaining new money to consummate the plan."

Probable Canadian Line

The Canadian committee, The Post is informed, hopes to secure control of at least 75 per cent of the first mortgage bonds and possibly 85 per cent. This was done in the case of the Montreal organization of a similar company, it is stated.

Without a very large proportion of the outstanding bonds, little hope is held of a successful reorganization.

With the large bulk of bonds deposited, the next move The Post is informed would be a sale of the property. Lacking an outside buyer with a reasonable price, the first mortgage bondholders as represented by the Canadian committee would buy the building at a stipulated price. Those bondholders who had not deposited their securities would receive in cash their share of the sale price. Because there would have to be a cash settlement with the outstanding bondholders and probably the providing of new working capital as well, the Canadian committee is desirous of securing the largest possible deposit of the bonds so that a minimum amount of new funds would be necessary.

Under the new Creditors Arrangement Act it is no longer necessary to get anything like 100 per cent approval of the security holders in order to effect reorganization but for the practical reasons outlined above, a large majority is essential in order to reduce the capital cost of reorganization to feasible proportions.

No Hope for Juniors

The Post understands that absolutely no hope for the junior security holders is held by members of the Canadian committee nor by many financial observers. Moreover only a portion of interest is expected for holders of the first mortgage, one observer of the present situation mentioning 40 cents on the dollar as a reasonable earning power. Earnings of the warehouse in the current year, with the best quarter just starting are expected to be on about a par with 1933 when an operating profit of $156,187 before depreciation and financial charges was reported.

Using the figures as recently given out by the Canadian committee as a basis, against this would have to be charged approximately $60,000 which would leave $96,000 available to meet interest charges. On a six per cent basis this would support a total bond issue of $1,600,000 or about 45 per cent of the present first mortgage issue, but at three per cent almost the entire present senior issue could be carried.

PEMBROKE ASKS ITS BONDHOLDERS TO ACCEPT 4 P.C.

Move Termed "Extraordinary Proceeding" — Authority Questioned

Town of Pembroke, Ont., has announced that it is prepared to pay four per cent interest on debentures for 1934. Bondholders have been asked to forward coupons for payment of this part of their interest and for endorsement to the effect that four per cent has been paid. The scheme does not call for cancellation of the unpaid portion of interest.

Creditor interests feel that the town is in good enough financial condition to pay interest in full. The Pembroke move is termed an "extraordinary proceeding" and the authority to pay only part of interest is questioned. Creditors cannot sue the town, however, under the protection furnished to it as a defaulter by the Ontario Municipal Board Act.

The board of supervisors for the town is understood to have sanctioned the scheme. The view in financial circles is that the three local men on the board of five carried the plan under the impression, from statements made by Hon. David A. Croll, Minister of Municipal Affairs, that the province may make a forcible reduction of municipal interest rates. This is construed as an indication of the danger in political utterances.

Pembroke defaulted debenture principal on March 1, 1934. At that time creditors felt the town's default was unwarranted. Debentures in the hands of the public total $841,775.

Bourget Twp. Pays March, June Coupons

Township of Bourget, Que., has been authorized by the Quebec Municipal Commission to pay the coupon due in March, 1934, on bonds issued under by-law 17 and the coupon for June, 1934, on bonds issued under by-law 15.

Creditors holding past due bonds, which carry no coupons are asked to register with Ed. Gauthier La Decharge, Que., so that cheques may be sent covering interest.

Bond Redemptions

Bond Issues:	Rate	Due	Redeem.	Price
Northern Elec.	5%	1939	Dec. 1	105
Riordon Pulp‡	6%	1942	Dec. 31	105
Metropolitan Bldg.*	7%	1944	Jan. 15	103½
Rio de Janeiro Trams, 1st mtg.	5%	1935	Jan. 1	...
Harris Abattoir	6%	1947	Jan. 1	103
Dom. Textile	6%	1949	Mar. 1	105

Purchase of bonds for sinking fund: ‡ $74,600. * $27,000.

Bond Tenders

Dec. 3, Village of Pointe-Gatineau, Que. —32 bonds of $500 each, all redeemable July 1, 1944, 6 per cent, dated Oct. 1, 1934. Yves Fortin, sec.-treas.

Public Utility Earnings

Brazilian Traction

	1934 $	1933 $	Increase $
October:			
Gross earn.	2,750,531	2,487,848	262,683
Oper. exp.	1,275,549	1,117,199	158,350
Net earn.	1,474,982	1,370,649	104,333
Ten Months:			
Gross earn.	25,260,578	23,850,015	1,410,563
Net earn.	13,172,105	13,139,260	32,845

Place Earnings Rogers-Majestic Near $1 a Share

Earnings of Rogers-Majestic Corp., Toronto electrical firm, are estimated at $1 a share on the A and B stock for the fiscal year which ends next March 31 in a current circular issued by Bongard & Co.

McLeod, Young, Weir & Co., who originally offered the A shares at $30 each in 1929, suggest that earnings for the current year may be 75 cents a share or more.

Since there were 148,355 class A shares and 10,194 class B shares outstanding last March, and as an additional 51,645 A shares are now being offered at market prices to fulfill these two estimates, would mean that the company must earn between $160,000 and $210,000 in the current year. This would compare with a net loss of $146,551 in the year ended March 31, 1934, and a loss of $474,378 in the preceding year.

The company is now in the midst of its busiest radio season, and sales are understood to be in excess of original expectations.

New Toronto Pays Delayed Bond Interest

W. E. MacDonald, reeve of New Toronto, Ont., points out that although the town was recently forced to delay debenture interest, coupons are now being paid. This statement was made to The Financial Post in correction of a recent news item. The town is in default of debenture principal, but Mr. MacDonald points out that it is not under control of supervisors.

Mr. MacDonald states: "The town of New Toronto was forced to delay debenture interest for a few days because the bank did not feel that the town was justified in paying debenture holders in view of the large relief problem confronting it. On the insistence of the council, the bank finally arranged the necessary financing with a result that the debenture interest is being paid. The town of New Toronto is not under the control of supervisors and is in no danger of coming under such control."

Stop & Shop Oct. Sales Register Small Decline

Stop & Shop sales for the four-week period ended Nov. 3 registered another small decrease with total volume of $447,690 as compared with $456,678 for the same period a year ago.

For the 36 weeks of the current year to-date, however, total volume of $4,189,745 is still ahead of the corresponding period in 1933 when sales amounted to $4,111,846.

Can. Industrial Alcohol Sued for $5,000,000

Suit for $5,000,000 has been filed against Canadian Industrial Alcohol Ltd. of Montreal in the superior court of Wilmington, Delaware, by James R. Nelson and J. E. Richards, New York brokers.

The complainants claim the amount for services they say they rendered in negotiations between the defendant corporation and National Distillers Products Corp. for the sale of 8,000,000 gallons of whisky owned by the defendant for $50,000,000.

DOSCO'S COAL ORDERS FOR 1934 ON LARGER BASIS

Steel Business at Sydney Also Records More Activity

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — An increase of more than 1,000,000 tons in the volume of coal delivered by Dominion Steel and Coal Corp. to the St. Lawrance River ports, this year compared with 1933, is forecast by Sir Newton Moore, president of Dosco. Total deliveries by the close of navigation will be about 3,000,000 net tons, or about 50 per cent more than last year. The increase is attributed to a large extent to Ontario consumption made possible by subventions granted by the Federal Government.

Greater activity in steel production has been another bright spot in this year's record for the Nova Scotia industry.

"Approximately 2,800 men have been employed six days a week in the steel plants this year as against some 1,250 for only three days a week in 1933; a result of the 50,000 ton rail order for the Canadian National Railways placed with us by the Government a year or so ago," Sir Newton said.

This rail order has enabled the plant to continue operations, and, taking advantage of the Ottawa agreements, sell some 106,000 tons of steel and ingot.

Increased activity in the steel plant has led to wider coal operations, and actual increases of 500,000 tons, bringing the total tonnage produced to about 5,000,000 tons.

Paramount Bankruptcy May Soon be Concluded

Tentative plans for reorganization of Paramount Publix are understood to contemplate asking holders of common stock to take one new share in exchange for each two held and to subscribe to a new convertible security to the extent of about $6,000,000 in order to reduce bank loans.

Total due bank creditors is about $15,000,000; it is intended to offer them one-third in cash, one third in preferred stock and one-third in new debentures. Holders of $25,000,000 bonds, and trade creditors for $15,000,000, will be offered one half their claims in debentures, the remainder in convertible preferred stock.

After reorganization along these lines, it is claimed the reorganized company would have a working capital of $15,000,000. It would have outstanding $56,000,000 in prior securities on which interest and dividend needs would be $3,360,000.

Earnings for the current year are estimated at somewhere between six and six and a half million dollars. If that is realized it would mean earnings of between $1.50 and $2 on the new common stock. It is now expected to emerge from bankruptcy undisturbed in its old position in production, distribution and exhibition. It still ranks among the leaders.

EXHIBITION AND SALE
FINE BRITISH and CONTINENTAL
PAINTINGS
recently imported by Leslie Lewis of London, England. Mr. Lewis personally in attendance.
Important works by following artists:
George Morland — John Constable, R.A.
William Shayer, Sr. — Sir David Murray, R.A.
Robert Hillingford, R.B.A. — Heywood Hardy, R.I.
Herman Tenkate — Thos. Sidney Cooper, R.A.
John MacWhirter, R.A. — Bertram Priestman, R.A.
Richard Ansdell, R.A. — Philip Sadee
Jean Carolus — Cornelius Krieghoff
Sir Joshua Reynolds, P.R.A., etc., etc.
Over 200 Highly Important Paintings
HAYNES ART GALLERY
87 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO
ON VIEW FOR A LIMITED PERIOD ONLY
"Why not give a picture this Christmas?"

George Weston Buys Plant at Battle Creek

Officials of George Weston Ltd., have announced the purchase of a plant at Battle Creek, Michigan, formerly owned by the Sanitarium Equipment Co. A sum of $200,000 will be spent in remodelling and equipping the plant and it will be ready for operation early in 1935.

Last March The Financial Post published the news that the company had decided to buy a plant in the Chicago area, preferably at Battle Creek, Michigan. In the interval the company has been developing the business, supplying the customers from the plant at Passaic, N.J. It was seeking to secure sufficient volume to keep a western plant busy. The company believes the increase in sales to date now justify the intended expenditure.

The new plant will manufacture sweet biscuits and crackers. It expects to employ 125 persons at the outset and later increase them to 250.

Newsprint Bonds
Abitibi P&P 5's 1953
British Columbia P&P 6's 1950
Consolidated Paper 5½'s 1961
Great Lakes Paper 6's 1950
Lake St. John 6½'s 1947
Minnesota & Ontario Paper 6's Serial
BOUGHT and SOLD
A. J. PATTISON Jr. & CO.
LIMITED
Established 1907
Investment bankers
Royal Bank - EL. 5101
TORONTO

Rogers-Majestic Corp. Ltd.
is prominent in the recovery trend of the radio industry.
An analysis has been prepared.
Bongard & Company
80 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO. EL. 5381
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The Toronto Stock Exchange — Montreal Stock Exchange
Winnipeg Grain Exchange — Montreal Curb Market
Chicago Board of Trade — New York Curb (Assoc.)
Canadian Commodity Exchange Inc.

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO. of Canada, Limited

Annual Report of Board of Directors for Year Ending August 31st, 1934

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS:

On behalf of your Directors there is submitted herewith Consolidated Balance Sheet showing Assets and Liabilities of your Company and its wholly owned Subsidiary Companies at the close of its fiscal year, August 31st, 1934.

Your auditors, Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Company, have audited the books and accounts and their certificate and report is presented herewith.

In accordance with our usual custom, renewals of and repairs to properties have been charged to Operating Expenses, and the sum of $53,635.06 has been set up for Depreciation, in accordance with the provisions of the Dominion Income Tax Act. During the year the value of certain properties no longer productive was written off the Property Account and deducted from the Reserve for Depreciation, which now stands at $1,988,368.63.

The Properties, including Goodwill, were set up on the books at the organization of the Company in 1911 at the aggregate amount of the par value of securities issued therefor and subsequent additions are included at cost. It is the intention of your Directors to have the properties of the Company re-appraised so that the Property Account may reflect the present position in accordance with the new provisions of the Companies Act, 1934.

All inventories have been taken with care and have been priced on the basis of cost or market, whichever proved to be the lower.

The sales of all units showed increases in volume during the year, and this improvement is being maintained.

Working Capital now stands at $3,911,319.89, being the amount by which Current Assets of $4,161,524.78 exceed Current Liabilities of $250,204.89.

The earnings for the past year amounted to $302,098.38 before deducting Reserve for Depreciation and Renewals of Plant, Provision for Dominion and Provincial Income Taxes, Pensions Paid to Retired Employees, and Directors' Fees. After these deductions the final net result is a profit of $200,804.46. The Earned Surplus now stands at $3,780,234.57.

On behalf of the Management grateful thanks are extended to the staff of the Organization for their continued loyalty and co-operation during the year.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the Board.
GEO. A. MARTIN, President.

Montreal, November 14th, 1934.

The Sherwin-Williams Company of Canada, Limited and Wholly Owned Subsidiary Companies
Consolidated Balance Sheet — August 31st, 1934

ASSETS

Property Account			
Land and Buildings, Leaseholds, Machinery and Equipment, Formulae, Trade Marks and Goodwill			$ 8,949,638.77
Investments in and Advances to Partly Owned Subsidiary Companies			
Investments, at cost		539,265.85	
Advances		163,076.64	702,342.49
Current Assets			
Inventories, as determined and certified by the Management and valued on basis of cost or market whichever was the lower		$ 1,805,361.79	
Trade Accounts and Bills Receivable, less Reserve		1,273,291.25	
Other Accounts Receivable		124,515.17	
Amounts due from Shareholders		38,137.09	
Marketable Securities, at cost	$612,467.79		
Less: Depreciation written off	151,905.50		
(Market Value $373,650.00)		460,562.29	
Cash		459,657.19	4,161,524.78
Insurance and Taxes Prepaid			42,977.51
			$13,856,483.55

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock		
Seven Per Cent Cumulative Preferred— Authorized—40,000 Shares of $100 each	$ 4,000,000.00	
Issued—34,600 Shares of $100 ea.	$ 3,460,000.00	
Note: Dividend in arrears since November 30, 1932.		
No Par Value Ordinary Authorized—225,000 Shares ...		
Issued—200,000 Shares	4,000,000.00	$ 7,460,000.00
Due to Partly Owned Subsidiary Company		357,675.46
Current Liabilities		
Trade Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	$ 122,020.23	
Mortgage Payable	8,000.00	
Deposit Accounts	56,170.39	
Provision for Dominion, Provincial and Other Taxes	64,014.27	250,204.89
Reserves		
For Depreciation and Renewals of Plant	$ 1,988,368.63	
For Pension Fund	20,000.00	2,008,368.63
Earned Surplus, as per Statement Attached		3,780,234.57
Contingent Liability in respect to guarantee of Bank Loans of partly owned Subsidiary Companies, $28,000.00.		
		$13,856,483.55

Approved on behalf of the Board,
WM. SHEPHERD FALLIS
DOUGLAS A. WHITTAKER } Directors.

Consolidated Statement of Earned Surplus and Profits, August 31st, 1934

Net Operating Profit for year ending August 31st, 1934, before taking into account the items shown below		$ 224,811.51
Add:		
Interest and Dividends on Investments	$ 20,686.87	
Profit on Sale of Investments	6,600.00	
Dividend from partly owned Subsidiary Company	50,000.00	77,286.87
		$ 302,098.38
Deduct:		
Provision for Depreciation	$ 53,635.06	
Dominion and Provincial Income Taxes paid and provided for	27,048.74	
Pensions paid to retired employees	20,410.12	
Directors' Fees	200.00	101,293.92
		$ 200,804.46
Earned Surplus balance at August August 31st, 1933		3,579,430.11
Earned Surplus balance at August 31st, 1934		$ 3,780,234.57

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

We have made an examination of the books and accounts of The Sherwin-Williams Company of Canada Limited and its wholly owned Subsidiary Companies for the year ending August 31st., 1934, and have obtained all the information and explanations which we have required; and we report that, in our opinion the above Consolidated Balance Sheet at August 31st, 1934, is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the combined affairs of The Sherwin-Williams Company of Canada Limited and its wholly owned Subsidiary Companies, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of these Companies.

In accordance with Section 114 of the Companies Act, 1934, we also report that the dividend of $50,000.00 received from a partly owned Subsidiary Company reflected in the above accounts exceeded the relative proportion of the current year's earning of that Company by $19,158.00; that the Company's proportion of the aggregate net losses of other partly owned subsidiaries, amounting to $33,992.18, has not been provided for in the above accounts; that the balance sheet of one partly owned subsidiary contains a qualification by the Auditors that a further reserve for Accounts Receivable may be required. As explained in the Directors' Annual Report to the Shareholders, no segregation has been made on the balance sheet between property values and goodwill.

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO.,
Auditors.

Montreal, November 14th, 1934.

The Financial Post

Member Audit Bureau of Circulations
Editor—Floyd S. Chalmers
Business Manager—D. M. Gowdy

A weekly newspaper, presenting in a popular manner, reliable information respecting investments, business and national affairs in Canada.

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TORONTO, NOVEMBER 24, 1934

CANADA'S SURPLUS SUPPLY OF LAW-MAKERS

CANADA has treated itself to a luxurious supply of law-makers. One out of every 11,788 persons in Canada holds a seat in a Dominion or provincial law-making body. What it would be if all the town councillors were included we could not say. Possibly about one in 200.

Most of the Anglo-Saxon countries have set up constitutional systems that provide for cumbersome and costly frameworks of government, but Canada caps them all.

Surely, the test of a democracy is not the number of oaths of office administered. There are a great many democracies in the world. The Financial Post has attempted to compile figures of the number of law-makers in each of them. There are some countries missing from the list, because it would take some months to get the figures as to the number of provincial legislators in Argentine, Brazil and a few other countries. Germany and Italy are not included; the nominal law-makers do not have much to say in those countries. Spain is not in the list because its new constitutional set-up is incomplete. Switzerland can hardly be included because in some of its cantons everyone gathers together periodically in a public meeting and the whole body of citizens thus makes its own cantonal laws. But with such exceptions as these a representative group of democracies can be lined up for examination.

What do we find? The number of law-makers in the various democracies runs all the way from one law-maker for every 78,275 persons in Japan to one for 11,778 in Canada. Here are the figures:

Japan	1	law-maker	for	78,275
Portugal	1	“	“	75,843
Poland	1	“	“	57,564
France	1	“	“	43,857
Czechoslovakia	1	“	“	37,724
South Africa	1	“	“	36,466
Great Britain	1	“	“	33,907
Norway	1	“	“	18,761
Finland	1	“	“	18,335
Greece	1	“	“	16,769
Sweden	1	“	“	16,290
North Ireland	1	“	“	16,109
Denmark	1	“	“	15,780
U. S. A.	1	“	“	15,049
Irish Free State	1	“	“	13,953
New Zealand	1	“	“	13,311
Australia	1	“	“	12,812
Netherlands	1	“	“	12,208
Canada	1	“	“	11,778

It will be noted that Canada is at the bottom of the list; that we have more law-makers in proportion to population than any other country. The only country that comes any lower is Newfoundland with one law-maker for every 5,614 persons, but we have left Newfoundland off the list because Newfoundland's excessive supply of law-makers got the country into such serious financial straits that recently a dictatorship, of the governor and six commissioners, had to be set up to replace the two former legislative bodies of the island.

Canada has ten governments, one for each million people. The United States has forty-nine, one for each 2,500,000 people. But Britain has only one for 45,000,000 people. It takes only 1,335 law-makers to make all Britain's laws.

South Africa never found it necessary to set up expensive provincial legislatures; nor New Zealand nor Ireland nor Ulster.

None of the newer democracies in Europe have broken up into provinces.

Strong central government is the aim under the newer constitutions and must become the objective and the practice in Canada, United States and Australia.

Ten parliaments and 881 law-makers in Canada mean that we have, and are going to continue to have, too many laws, too many spending bureaus, too many money-disbursing schemes.

Simplicity in government is needed in Canada. We must curb the ambitions of our provincial governments which are yearly reaching out to seize new powers and levy new taxes. We must cut down the size of some of our legislative bodies. We do not need 245 Commoners; South Africa has only 150; Norway has only 150 law-makers altogether; Portugal only forty-five.

Reducing the size of Parliament; reducing the size of the provincial legislatures would save us much more than the cost of salaries, travelling expenses, clerks, stenographers, stationery, etc. It would mean more concentrated attention on important problems and greater economy.

It is not what a law-maker costs, but what he causes to be spent that is important.

BANK OF CANADA ELECTION

PARLIAMENT leaned so far to the left in arranging that control of the Bank of Canada should not be held by the chartered banks, by the Dominion Government, or by any small group of individuals, that the election of directors may become a free-for-all.

It takes the support of 250 shares to nominate anyone for a directorship in the bank. This only means, however, that as few as five persons can make a nomination.

The directorate, in addition to the governor and his deputy, must consist of two representatives of primary industry, two from manufactures and commerce, and three from other occupations. This may mean that the directors from primary industries must be elected with smaller votes than others, since few representatives of primary industries appear on the list of shareholders. The scramble for the three directorships in the sundry occupational group may result in many nominations and consequently scattered voting.

Another feature of the election is that over 70 per cent of the shares and votes are held in Ontario and Quebec. Ontario alone has 45 per cent. Thus it is possible, if not probable, that these two provinces may elect the whole board, chagrining the Maritime Provinces where the bank was not wanted and the western provinces where it was. The "unsheltered" economic areas, as the western and eastern provinces have been designated, would be more "unsheltered."

The election arrangements have appeared so haphazard, due to Parliament's aforementioned zeal, that the Government has let it be known that it would welcome sponsorship of candidates by trade and vocational organizations. Boards of trade and chambers of commerce from coast to coast are already organizing for the fray. So are manufacturers' groups. So are farmers' bodies. So probably others.

The Canadian Chamber of Commerce has undertaken to give some leadership in nominations. But it must work with farmers' organizations and representatives of other primary producers if it is to make a useful contribution.

The first directors are to remain in office from two to five years. While the governor of the bank will have the power to veto any proposals they may make, the directors will be an important group in determining Canada's monetary and credit policies.

Perhaps, fortunately, shareholders cannot give blank proxies in voting for directors, but must make their own choice and have the Minister of Finance vote for them in accordance with their instructions. Scrutiny of the list of shareholders indicates that the electors are a group of the thrifty, cautious, elements in Canada's population. If the nominations give them the opportunity, the shareholders are likely to choose a satisfactory board. If they don't, no one else will.

ROOM FOR INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNDER OTTAWA PACTS

THE most important point made by Sir George Schuster in his recent survey of the Ottawa Agreements was that through them the British Empire was providing an oasis of economic sanity in a world of economic nationalism.

The oft-repeated view that Empire preferences and trade agreements with other countries are mutually exclusive is not well taken.

If the nations sit back and each one waits for the other to make a move at reducing tariffs, or if all wait for tariff walls to crumble of their own accord, it will be generations before international trade on any normal scale is resumed again.

A start at barrier-razing must be made somewhere and it can best be made in bi-lateral agreements between groups of two nations and in regional agreements such as those embraced in Imperial preference.

The Ottawa agreements are not in themselves sufficient to restore international trade, but they are the most important step in the direction of restoration of world trade that has been taken since the beginning of the great depression.

Writing for the Empire Movement Annual, Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, prime minister of Canada, says of the Ottawa agreements:

> "The Ottawa Agreements do not discourage greater world markets. Rich customers mean our prosperity. But we created a framework within which the nations of the British Empire may expand their trade with one another without excluding the possibility of promoting the exchange of goods with countries outside the Commonwealth.
>
> "If the nations of the world are not able to decide on a practical alternative to the doctrine of national self-sufficiency, the countries of the British Empire can withstand the contraction in international trade which must inevitably follow, because we are assured of a wide field in which the trade of our respective countries may have the opportunity to expand."

What was started at Ottawa was not merely a movement toward the promotion of trade within the Empire; it was a movement for the revival of international trade at large.

WHY PRIMING THE PUMP FAILS TO WORK

THE United States government has poured billions of dollars into public works and so far has not primed the pump of business. Naturally the administration has been wondering why its programme has failed and, according to the Whaley-Eaton Service, Washington, it has discovered that a great part of the money already spent has been wasted, so far as priming the pump is concerned, because the government has paid higher wages than the going rate. The effect has been to discourage, not encourage private construction.

Washington is now considering adopting the rule that, when any project is subsidized by the government, the rate of wages to be paid should be less rather than over the going rate. Government subsidization of any project implies an emergency. Those who are aided by the subsidy should be prepared and required to make concessions. In other words, the idea now is to provide an incentive for a man to seek private rather than public employment.

Washington may find it politically very difficult to apply this rule but it is a common sense proposition to which we might give consideration in Canada. If government assistance is required in an emergency then those who are the particular victims of the emergent conditions should be prepared to make some concessions to help themselves out. One reason why taxes are so high in the City of Toronto, for instance, is that the city pays, on all its projects including relief works, a scale of wages higher than is paid on any other such work. Thus, the money appropriated covers a much narrower field than it should cover and instead of priming the pump of private business, the city's intervention helps to clog it.

MONETARY CO-OPERATION IN THE EMPIRE

THOSE who favor the utmost co-operation in the economic policies of the Empire must admit the necessity of a certain degree of co-operation between the central banks of the Empire. If it is right to utilize the instrument of tariff preference to enlarge the commercial inter-relations of Empire countries then it is right and proper to use the instrument in monetary control as well.

The chief danger in co-operation between the central banks of the Empire is that co-operation may mean to some of the partners what Imperial preference meant to British manufacturers up to the beginning of the present century. They wanted virtually to dictate the tariff policies of the "colonies" for the benefit of Great Britain. There are some groups in England today who consider that it is the job of the Bank of England to dictate the monetary policies of all of the Empire countries.

In an address delivered in London the other day Sir Josiah Stamp spoke of the necessity of co-operation among the Empire central banks. But he admitted frankly that a central bank's primary responsibility was to its own country and to its own government. When he urged co-operation between the Empire central banks he suggested it because it would be to the mutual advantage of their countries so to co-operate.

This is a reasonable enough view. In actual practice it will probably be found that it will be more difficult for Canada to join the other Empire countries in common monetary policies than it would be for Australia, South Africa, or New Zealand, for instance. None of those countries has the extensive financial and commercial relations with a foreign country that we have with the United States and this relationship will always be a restraining influence upon us in Imperial financial unity.

The new governor of our central bank is a Canadian with a complete understanding of Canada's peculiar financial position vis-a-vis both England and the United States. He will, undoubtedly work with other Empire countries in monetary and banking policies, to the utmost degree that is possible, but at all times keeping in mind that we cannot divorce ourselves from a very useful link with American finance.

Post-Scripts

THE funniest movie we have recently seen was intended to be serious. Hon. Dr. R. J. Manion, minister of railways and canals, and head of Canada's new tourist movement, was billed as the leading player but an unwitting comedian stole the show.

When the tourist association met recently the news reel men turned out to let Dr. Manion speak to the Canadian public on the value of the tourist traffic. Standing at Dr. Manion's left was an unnamed gentleman who occupied the time during which the minister was speaking by searching his pockets for a match with which to light his pipe; then by borrowing a match from a bystander, finally, after some difficulty, got the pipe going.

Wherever the film is shown, the audience finds his difficulties exceedingly amusing. When we saw the film the other day we heard only the first sentence of what Dr. Manion had to say. After that the audience was roaring with laughter at his neighbor and the address on the tourist traffic was wasted.

• • •

RECENT opening of tenders for $4,098,000 of City of Toronto 3½ per cent bonds worked out like a motion picture plot for a financial drama.

Some 30 financial men, mostly bond dealers, made up the audience. Enter the mayor, the finance commissioner and henchmen.

"First tender," says the mayor, slitting the envelope. A bid by a single bond house of 99.70. A "dark horse" bid.

"Beats me," whispers a large dealer to a bank man sitting beside him. "Beat you?"

"Uhuh," admits the banker.

"Beat you?" the first dealer asks others. Nods and "yeps" are the replies.

Meanwhile the mayor opens other tenders, calling off the bids, 99.5325, 99.519, 99.6837, 99.299. Nothing to beat 99.70.

"Sixth tender," says the mayor, opening the last envelope. "For bonds dated...buzz, buzz... we bid one hundred point one...no...point naught one," reads the mayor.

"Whew," choruses the audience, at the "fancy" price.

The winning bid is 100.01, the highest in memory.

Exit mayor, finance commissioner, henchmen, reporters (hustling).

Sayings of the Week

"I cannot see myself as bargaining against my men."—*Henry Ford.*

• • •

"When a man is out of politics let him stay out."—*Alfred E. Smith.*

• • •

"The New Deal is trying to create a calf with five legs."—*James P. Warburg.*

• • •

"Hard economic facts will not obey the orders of politicians."—*Sir Herbert Samuel.*"

• • •

"Canada has won her way gallantly through the depression."—*Sir William Clark.*

• • •

"There is something greater than communism and that is freedom of the human mind."—*H. G. Wells.*

• • •

"We consider capital an increasingly important factor in the productive strength of our nation." —*Benito Mussolini.*

• • •

"Financial wild oats have been freely sowed. It will be unavoidable to reap the harvest."—*Prof. H. Parker Willis, of Columbia.*

• • •

"Competition—orderly and reasonable competition—is being recognized as a permanent part of our economic order."—*Raymond Moley.*

• • •

"To plan for Utopias is to stop thinking and efforts to attain Utopias are efforts toward chaos."—*Dean Wallace B. Donham of Harvard.*

• • •

"The hope of America and the world is to regenerate liberty with its responsibility and its obligations—not to abandon it." — *Herbert Hoover.*

• • •

"What's going to alter our lives is probably happening this minute in a backyard workshop, where some crank is thinking by himself.—*Henry Ford.*

• • •

"Freedom is the most ineradicable craving of human nature and without it peace, contentment, happiness, even manhood itself, are impossible." —*Jan C. Smuts.*

• • •

"One is not sure that the Labor party would not make Sir Stafford Cripps the first Governor of the Bank of England."—*Rt. Hon. Walter Runciman.*

• • •

"When the craving is on him the planomaniac is blind. The plan becomes an intoxication and the intoxication becomes a delirium."—*David Lloyd George.*

• • •

"Without reading a man can see only a small part of the world."—*Donald Richberg, executive director of the National Emergency Council of the United States.*

• • •

"Force always attracts men of low morality, and I believe it to be an individual rule that tyrants of genius are succeeded by scoundrels." —*Prof. Albert Einstein.*

• • •

"Barnum may have been right about people liking to be fooled, but Barnum was running a circus that kept moving all the time."—*S. Klein, successful New York women's wear retailer.*

• • •

"Sooner or later the tide of international events now running against collaboration for peace will turn, and the nations will again take up the task of providing against war by limitation of armaments."—*Albert W. Dulles.*

• • •

"Men strike because they are provoked, not because they want to. Most of the strikes in the United States are caused by business rivalry which instigates or finances a strike to hurt a competing business or to embarrass a business so that it must borrow or seek more stockholders. I have had occasion to tell employers that they were not fit to employ men."—*Henry Ford.*

The World at Large

Bleak Reich Winter

Germany Is In Desperate Straits As Autarchy Dries Up Commerce

By JOHN A. STEVENSON

All intelligent observers of the German situation have been predicting a grim winter for that unhappy country. Now, before winter has really begun, evidence accumulates that its internal economic troubles are growing more serious every week. Rising prices, stationary or declining wages, scarcity of proper food, adverse foreign trade balances and unemployment, whose realities are concealed by a system of forced labor camps, are providing a series of problems for which the Nazi administration seems helpless to find an adequate solution.

Commodity prices rose sharply in September and October and at the end of the latter month the index for basic foodstuffs was roughly 22 per cent higher than it was when Hitler came to power, while salaries and wages had fallen. Faced with a rising popular clamor about intolerably high costs of living, Hitler, at the beginning of November, appointed Dr. Carl Goerdeler, mayor of Leipsic, as "price dictator" for all Germany and, charging him with the task of stemming the rising cost of living, endowed him with plenipotentiary powers to control food prices.

Laws and Manipulations

The favorite Nazi thesis, recently expounded by General Goering, is that not the laws of supply and demand but the manipulations of selfish profiteers are responsible for mounting costs of living. Acting on this thesis, the "price dictator" has prescribed drastic penalties for profiteering in food and has ordered the closing of a number of "profiteering" butchers' shops and other stores in Berlin, Breslau and elsewhere.

Not only has the price of bread and flour been rigidly fixed and all speculation in grain and flour forbidden but regulations have been issued prescribing exactly how a uniform type of bread must be made. Any baker desiring to deviate from the standards set for this "official bread" must secure a special permit. Since imports of grain are barred by a high tariff and the crop of 1934 was only moderate, supplies of grain are none too plentiful and orders have been promulgated forbidding small farmers to feed any grain to their cattle. Some of the peasants, as in Russia, are showing a disposition to hoard their grain. This problem has been taken in hand by a new organization called the National Nutrition Guild. Cultivators of farms of more than five hectares (12 acres) have been ordered to deliver a certain quota of grain at a fixed price to the Government.

Karl Vetter, the head of the Guild's grain division, recently explained to a gathering of disgruntled farmers that its policy "aimed at stabilizing prices at their minimum height" and giving the consumer assurance that he will have enough food.

Doctrines For Farmers

At the same meeting the head of the Guild's press department defined the task of the agricultural press as "the education of the farmers to fulfill all the demands der Fuhrer and the head of the Guild make of them." For indoctrinating the farmers with the Nazi creed of "blood and race" and preaching the gospel of mutual sacrifices, there has been established a typical German institution styled "The Department for the Ideological Uplift of Farmers" and Herr Vetter is trying to sweeten the pill by giving pledges that when a year of plenty comes the government will remember those farmers who made sacrifices in the lean years and will take from them the same proportion of their grain at good prices.

All these extraordinary measures indicate that the domestic food problem of Germany is very acute and is likely to grow worse before a new crop is harvested. The drastic agrarian protectionism, which has reduced Canada's exports of wheat to Germany to a mere trickle, was imposed avowedly to stimulate German agriculture and improve the fortunes of the peasant farmers. But apparently the benefits accruing to the latter from it are now to be subjected to very strict limitations and a policy, which has borne very hardly upon the industrial communities may lose also its popularity with the elements who are supposed to be its beneficiaries.

No Better in Industry

The industrial and commercial situation is equally unsatisfactory. The Hitler Government claims that since it took office the unemployment figures have decreased by 3,500,000 and, as proof that an internal boom has been developed by its measures, cites data to show that production increased by 29 per cent in the first five months of 1934. But a substantial proportion of the unemployed have been absorbed by the national labor camps, where they are engaged in public works of different kinds and, over and above their subsistence, given a very low wage. And practical proofs of a boom on the scale advertised are hard to discern, for the volume of German's retail trade in the first five months of 1934 was only 5 per cent higher than that of the parallel period in 1933 and during the first six months of this year the aggregate earnings of German workers were only 14.4 milliards of marks as compared with 19.9 milliards in the first half of 1930. The average, weekly earnings of a textile worker in this period were 21.47 marks or 40 per cent below the level of 1930 while the average for all workers was only 26.22 marks gross before deductions were made for the various "voluntary" funds to which all classes must subscribe.

Must Cut Purchases

According to a report of the Institute of Business Research, Germany, to balance her trade under existing conditions, must show exports for 1934 19 per cent greater than for 1933 but there is a prospect of an actual decrease in exports and so she must reduce her imports by 22 per cent. The painful process of cutting down imports has been going on for some months and Dr. Schacht declares that Germany is being driven toward enforced self-sufficiency and that "this is no passing phase."

All sorts of substitute materials are being devised and German chemists are busy turning out synthetic products. They have found, for example, a substitute for imported indigo and evolved nitrous fibres. But some vital industries for whose raw materials substitutes will be difficult to find, are faced with a real shortage already and the textile industry, which has supplies ahead for just a few months, has been compelled to curtail operations to a 30-hour week. Germany today lacks both foreign exchange and credit. There is no foreign exchange available for ordinary imports as it is practically all reserved to provide the heavy industries with their raw materials to keep them going. Such are the straits of Dr. Schacht that he has been forced to capitulate on the question of Anglo-German commercial debts and sign an agreement under which British debts will be settled within a year. But in announcing the settlement Mr. Runciman, president of the Board of Trade, warned British exporters to proceed with caution in their dealings with Germany.

Obviously Hitler and Schacht intend to continue their drive toward autarchy and it is now being prophesied that if the policy of restricting imports becomes unbearable, Hitler will force Schacht to offer temporary relief from the strain through currency inflation at home and a devalued currency for exports.

But nobody need envy the lot of the German people this winter.

In the Mail

Chicken in Every Pot

Editor, The Financial Post, Toronto:

In today's issue of The Financial Post, in the column "The Nation's Business," dealing with the home building plan in Toronto, you state: "......The report is disappointing. .....It fails to see the relationship between high governmental costs and the poverty it deplores."

Were it possible to retrieve from all the Canadian lawyers, business and other "experts," the fees, retainers, per diem allowances, expenses, etc., handed out since the Confederation by our various governments to their political and personal friends, we would have no railway debt problem and no national debt. All our present unemployed could have a chicken in their pots every day and two cars in their garages.

LOUIS KON.

Montreal,
Nov. 10, 1934.

Not Taxpayers' Money

Editor, The Financial Post:

Dear Sir:—I was interested in your editorial regarding Mr. Hepburn and his actions concerning the Workmen's Compensation Board and the dismissal of Mr. Sinclair and his assistants. Would it not be the part of wisdom for some paper to take the stand that the province does not pay these salaries, whether large or small. What the manufacturers demand, we think, is proper management of the Compensation Board. The question of salaries paid is a trifling matter compared with the money handled. Mr. Hepburn is not saving money for the taxpayers of the province in the manner in which he claims. It may be some saving for the manufacturers possibly but that is, as stated, a debatable question.

JOHN J. SMALL.

Guelph, Nov. 13, 1934.

As Others See Us

The Taxes We Pay

Ottawa Journal

The Financial Post has tired of hearing the statement made that taxes in Canada are light as compared to taxes in the United Kingdom, and makes a flat contradiction of it. "The percentage of the national income," says The Post, "that is spent by governments is today as large in both the United States and Canada as in Great Britain. It is quite likely that during the current year it will be larger in both countries."

The theory that Canadians by comparison pay low taxes is based on the high British income tax. But this does not tell the whole story, as The Post points out:

> "The average English observer who comes to this continent fails to appreciate that here heavy taxes are imposed by the central government, by the provinces, and by the local authorities. In the aggregate, the expenditures of these other bodies greatly exceed those of the central government, whereas in Great Britain the rates collected by local authorities are less than a quarter the total taxation imposed by the central authorities."

Certainly by the time a Canadian has made his contribution to the costs of Dominion, provincial and municipal governments he is pretty certain that he is not getting something for nothing out of them.

"Stop Me If You Have Heard This One"

The story is told of Adolf Hitler that one afternoon he called a taxi and drove to the Reichstag in a great hurry. Leaping from the cab, he put his hand in his pocket to pay the driver and at the same time said, "I shall want you back here at six o'clock."

"Sorry, sir," said the driver, "but I will not be able to come."

"Why not," demanded Hitler.

"Well, you see," said the driver, "Herr Hitler is speaking here this afternoon in the Reichstag and I am staying at home to listen to the great man on the radio."

"Splendid!" said Hitler, throwing the driver a large tip.

The driver looked at the coin for a moment and then said, "Oh, to Hell with Hitler. What time did you say you wanted me to call for you?"

—Canadian Automotive Trade.

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NOTWITHSTANDING

that experience has proven failure to make a Will one of the greatest mistakes a property owner can make many neglect this duty. If you have no Will there is a possibility of trouble and loss for your heirs which you can prevent by taking proper precaution now. Consult your Lawyer and our Estates Department. He will draw your Will—we will act as Executor and Trustee.

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Other People's Views

Your Share—and Mine

Public Service Magazine

Government debt is merely highly camouflaged individual debt—every citizen must eventually pay his share.

Genius For Compromise

United Empire

General Smuts finds in the old world, in the Motherlands of European civilization, that the great human principles of individual freedom and the free initiative of the citizen are no longer sacrosanct. They are widely challenged and openly defied. The new tyranny, he says, is enticing youth into its service and the call today is for "a great counter stroke" to save Western civilization. In another speech dealing mainly with the question of Indian reforms General Smuts refers to the British genius for compromise. The satirist may find in compromise a theme for ridicule. Philosophers for the last 2,000 years have known it for wisdom. The bulk of the world's troubles today are due to extremes, whether of communism or of autocracy. The breakdown of democracy under pressure from its extreme wing has led to dictatorships, and dictatorships lead to tragedy.

Ship Cattle to U. S. A.

The first shipment of cattle to the United States from Edmonton in four years left Northern Alberta for Seattle recently, when ten cars of fat calves and finished steers were shipped.

OPEN A SAVINGS ACCOUNT

Deposited in such an account, your money is just as readily available, grows by interest earned, and withdrawals for expenditures are more carefully thought out. $1 opens an account.

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For Sale

FREEHOLD TIMBER LANDS

THE Canadian Pacific Railway Company offers for sale 150 square miles (95,718 acres) of valuable freehold timber lands situated in the Province of Quebec, estimated to contain from 5 to 6 cords of pulpwood per acre, or about half a million cords, other valuable timber and about 42 per cent arable land.

In addition, the Company offers for sale scrip for about 230 square miles (147,525 acres) of freehold timber limits in the Province of Quebec, to be selected.

For further particulars apply to—

J. O. APPS
General Executive Assistant,
Canadian Pacific Railway Co.,
203, Windsor Station,
MONTREAL, Que.

The Week in Business

Expect Busy Christmas

ALTHOUGH continued mild weather in some districts has withheld buying of winter goods, the season has been extended for fall merchandise with the result that there has been a practical clean up in these lines. Where colder weather has been felt, purchases of winter goods, particularly clothing, are reported to be between 10 and 15 per cent ahead of last year. Buying of Christmas merchandise is already evident, retailers reporting that average purchases seem to be on a more generous scale than last year.

Wholesalers' representatives report that orders for next spring are easier to book than a year ago, The Financial Post learns. In addition, the larger retail concerns are inclined to anticipate a heavier volume of business. Small retailers have not yet been solicited for spring merchandise. Prices quoted show little change from last year although the tendency is higher, if anything.

* * *

Rents Advance

MARKING the first break in a decline which dates from May, 1930, the rental index of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics last month advanced from 79.7 to 80.3. The increase was more pronounced in workmen's dwellings than those of medium grade, it is stated. Workmen's dwellings showed an advance of one per cent over the May, 1934, figure, while medium priced dwellings advanced slightly less than half of one per cent. Workmen's flats showed less movement than dwellings of other types.

While this advance was only recorded last month by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics owing to the fact that the rental index is only revised in May and October, the tendency has been noted in eastern cities throughout the summer months. The advances noted, however, have chiefly been in medium grade houses and apartments.

The rental index of the Department of Labour does not agree with that of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, average rent of a workingman's house for about 60 cities being set at $5.52 per week at October 1 as compared with $5.54 at May 1. However, a large group of individual cities in the Dominion Department of Labour compilation report increased workers' rents.

* * *

Add to Butter Surplus

HEAVY cold storage holdings of butter in Canada, a surplus which is creating concern among distributors, has apparently had no effect on production as the October make rose to 20,600,000 pounds as compared with less than 18 million pounds a year ago. Chief gains over a year ago were recorded in Ontario and Quebec, the former gaining 24.4 per cent and the latter 21.5 per cent.

Commodity Prices

LOW grades of wheat continue to hold the spotlight at Winnipeg, an active export business to the United States in feed grades being carried on. The fact that No. 6 Northern rose to 70 cents at the opening this week shows that this business is profitable.

After a steady rise following restriction agreements which became effective about a year ago, rubber prices have lately shown weakness both at London and New York. There has been little life in other commodity markets and price movements have been narrow.

	Latest week	Previous week	Same week last yr.
Cattle, cwt.	$5.25	$5.00	$5.00
Copper, lb.	.09	.09	.0825
Cotton, lb.	.1255	.1260	.1015
Rubber, lb.	.1228	.1331	.0875
Sugar, raw, lb.	.0292	.0286	.0318
Silk, lb.	1.27½	1.25	1.52½
Wheat (Man.) bu.	.80¼	.79	.65¼
Coffee, lb.	.09¼	.09⅜	.07½
Hogs	8.50	8.25	6.85

Weekly Indices			
N. Y. Annalist	116.3	116.2	106.6
Fishers'	79.0	78.9	†63.6
N. Y. Journal of Comm.	76.3	76.1	71.1
Crumps (Brit.)	64.0	63.7	†63.4
U. S. Labor	76.0	76.2	71.2
Canada (D.B.S.)	71.3	71.1	...

† Average, 1933.

Monthly Indices	Latest w'sale	Prev. month	Same month last year
Canada (D.B.S.)			
Retail (Oct.)	79.3	79.0	77.6
W'sale (Oct.)	71.4	72.0	67.9
U. S. Labor (Sept.)	77.6	76.4	70.8
Gt. Brit. (Sept.)	71.0	71.2	69.5

Note: Indices on all base 1926 = 100, except N. Y. Annalist which is 1913 = 100. British index is Board of Trade converted to 1926 base.

Base of price quotations is as follows: cattle—steers, good, over 1,050 lbs., top price, Toronto: copper—electrolytic, New York: silk—Japanese, 13-15, New York: sugar—96 degrees centrifugal c/f New York: wheat—No. 1 Man. North., Ft. W. Pt. A. basis: hides—heavy native steers: coffee—Rio No. 7, spot, New York: hogs—select bacons, Toronto.

Saint John Port Busy

Freight tonnage through the port of Saint John in the first ten months of the present year exceeded the tonnage for the entire year of 1933, according to a report of the harbor commission.

Business Conditions in Canada

"BIG THREE" TAKE INCREASED SHARE AUTOMOBILE SALES

Independents' Portion of Market Declines — But Sales Higher

GENERAL MOTORS LEAD

Chevrolet Leads Individual Makes, Closely Followed by Ford — Chrysler Group Gains

While sales of new passenger automobiles in Eastern Canada were seasonally lower in October, the total was the highest for the month since 1930. Sales of the leading makes were in much the same proportion as in the preceding month and occasioned no change in the sales standing for the year, according to an analysis made by The Financial Post of figures compiled by Might's Directories and published in Canadian Automotive Trade, Toronto.

Chevrolet added to its sales lead in October with sales of 588 cars out of the total for all cars of 1,977. Ford, Plymouth, Oldsmobile and Dodge followed in that order. Sales of Plymouth and Dodge were both lower than in October a year ago.

Sales of Leaders

Sales of leading makes in October for the past four years follow:

October Sales of New Cars
(In Eastern Canada)

	1934	1933	1932	1931
Chevrolet	588	337	269	399
Ford	454	355	308	405
Plymouth	156	177	69	173
Oldsmobile	126	30	40	66
Dodge	124	146	21	73
Buick	108	80	73	126
Pontiac	100	122	113	89
Terraplane	74	59	69	43
Chrysler	58	34	39	57
Studebaker	42	10	18	66
Total, all makes	1,977	1,478	1,314	1,959

Sales By Manufacturers

Analysis of sales by manufacturers reveals the increasing share taken by the "big three," General Motors, Chrysler and Ford, in 1934. For the first ten months of this year, these manufacturers accounted for 89.4 per cent of total unit sales in Eastern Canada as compared with 88.1 per cent last year and less than 80 per cent in 1931. Since last year, Dominion Motors and Willys have dropped out of the market and their share has apparently been taken by the "big three."

Hudson Motors ranks fourth among manufacturers in 1934 and has made a much greater percentage gain in sales than any other producer. Its share of the market, however, is limited to just over five per cent. Sales by manufacturers follow:

Unit Sales of Manufacturers
(Ten Mos. Ended October)

	1934	1933
General Motors	18,184	13,425
Per cent of market	40.5	43.4
Chrysler Corp.	11,257	7,436
Per cent of market	25.1	24.0
Ford of Canada	10,694	6,416
Per cent of market	23.8	20.7
Hudson Motors	2,324	1,068
Per cent of market	5.2	3.4
All others	2,447	2,591
Per cent of market	5.4	8.5

Graham and Nash Gain

Studebaker follows Hudson among Canadian factories, sales in 1934 being 845 as compared with 663 last year, the 1934 figure being only two per cent of the total market.

Among the independents, only Graham and Nash and Lafayette had any considerable distribution this year, Graham sales being double those of a year ago. Nash was virtually out of the market last year while Lafayette is a first-year car.

Sales of all makes available, for the first ten months of this year compared with last, follow:

New Car Sales in Eastern Canada

	Ten Months 1934	Ten Months 1933
Chevrolet	12,038	8,960
Ford	10,685	6,409
Plymouth	4,911	2,888
Dodge	4,756	3,220
Oldsmobile	2,304	685
Buick	1,847	1,495
Pontiac	1,807	2,188
Terraplane	1,473	964
Chrysler	1,372	950
Hudson	851	104
Studebaker‡	845	663
Graham	487	248
De Soto	218	378
Hupmobile	196	113
Nash	165	31
Packard	106	109
Reo	104	79
Cadillac	102	71
La Salle	86	26
Lafayette	79	...
Auburn	77	43
Pierce Arrow	22	18
Lincoln	9	7
Franklin	2	3
All others	*362	†1,293
	44,906	30,936

* Largely 1933 Frontenacs and Willys.
† Includes 659 Frontenacs, 387 Willys, 59 Willys-Knight and 45 Durant.
‡ Includes Rockne.

Business Briefs

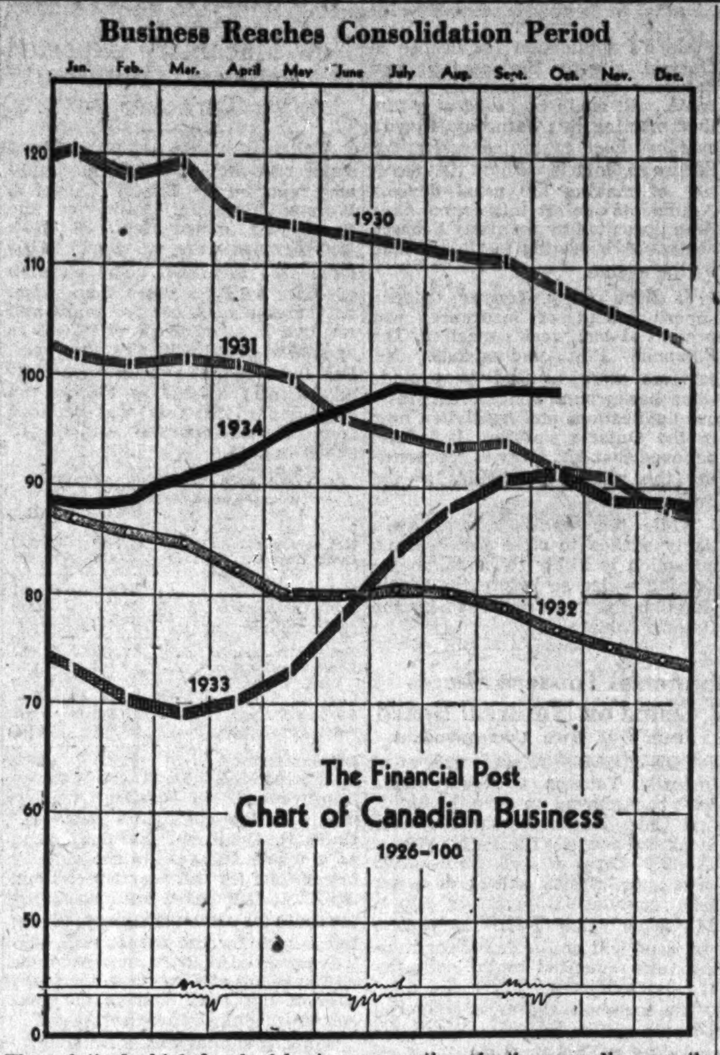
Concentrated Milk production in October was 8,738,118 lb., compared with 8,872,924 lb. in Sept. and 6,979,861 lb. in Oct., 1933.

Failures in the week ended Nov. 10 numbered 25 as against 31 in the corresponding week of 1933. Failures to date total 1,240, a decrease of 34 per cent from 1933.

Creamery Butter production in Oct. was 17,969,111 lb. as compared with 20,583,372 lb. in Oct, 1933.

Wheat Exports in Oct. were 21,807,784 bu. as compared with 23,611,510 bu. in Oct., 1933.

Car Loadings in the week ended Nov. 10 were 51,288 cars as compared with 51,967 cars in the previous week and 47,442 cars a year ago.



The relatively high level of business operations in the preceding month was not quite maintained in October, The Financial Post business index in its preliminary form receding from 98.9 to 98.7. The flow of base metals to external markets continued in heavy volume, copper and zinc showing considerable gain over September. In the manufacturing division, meat packing and forestry were among the active industries, while textile imports dropped off and the motor car industry was quiet. External trade showed further gain in October, constituting one of the bright spots of the month.

Foreign Trade Features October Business Gains

Slight Recession Recorded by The Financial Post Business Index — Financial Factors Favorable to Further Recovery, However

By SYDNEY B. SMITH

Business operations were practically maintained in October, The Financial Post index in its preliminary form being 98.7 as against 98.9 in September. It is anticipated that final returns will detract somewhat further from this comparison. Productive operations appear to have reached the stage of consolidation.

Many phases of the financial background continued favorable in October. High-grade bonds receded from the extreme point of September but were quoted at a relatively high level, The banking factors were more favorable at the end of September, readily available assets and investment holdings reaching new high points in the history of Canadian banking. Deposits and current loans recorded advances and the bank and Dominion notes in the hands of the public were at high points for several years.

Mining.—The base-metal mining industries were adversely affected by the decline in the prices of principal metals. The production and shipment of copper and zinc continued at a high level in October. The outward shipment of copper in blister and intermediate forms was 28,780,000 pounds, a decidedly active movement. Zinc exports at 29,080,000 pounds reached after seasonal adjustment, a new maximum in the history of the industry. Nickel exports were 9,307,500 pounds compared with 8,909,300; but the gain was less than normal for the season.

Gold exports and shipments to the mint at 260,000 ounces compared with 248,000 in September, the adjusted gain being nearly 4 p.c. Shipments of silver were probably retarded to take advantage of higher prices. The gain in asbestos exports was less than normal for the season.

Manufacturing Quieter

Manufacturing.—Despite the greater activity in some lines such as newsprint and meat packing, there was some recession after seasonal adjustment in manufacturing production as a whole, the index dropping from 99.5 to 94.6.

Foods.—Owing mainly to the adjusted decline in flour milling, the general index for food production dropped from 100.8 to 96.6. The gain in flour milling was less than normal for the season, the total output having been 1,383,000 barrels. A slight gain was shown in the adjusted output of manufactured sugar. Inspected slaughterings of livestock were much greater in October.

Tobacco.—Releases of tobacco for consumption were again in heavy volume, the index moving up from 128.1 to 142.5. Cigarette releases were nearly 449,000,000 compared with 430,000,000, the index being up from 157.3 to 173.3.

Rubber. — The gain in rubber imports was less than normal for the season, but a relatively high level was nearly maintained, the total being 6,817,000 pounds compared with 6,206,000. Tire production dropped off more than normal for the season after having worked to a high level since the first of the year. Leather boot and shoe production was at a lower point than in the preceding month.

Textiles.—The index of raw textiles for further manufacture made a poor showing in October, the index dropping from 106.8 to 85.1. Raw cotton and yarn were imported in considerably lesser volume while raw wool was nearly maintained.

Forestry.—The forestry industry was a bright spot in the monthly picture, the gain being from 93.8 to 100.3. The output of newsprint was 235,000 tons compared with 196,000 in September, the adjusted gain being about 7 p.c. Exports of wood pulp and shingles showed adjusted increases of 12.4 p.c. and 8.6 p.c., respectively. Exports of planks and boards were at a lower level than in September, but the outward shipment continues at a relatively favorable level.

Iron Output Higher

Iron and Steel.—The operations of primary iron and steel industry were well maintained, the gain in steel ingots being somewhat less than normal for the season. Pig iron production at 46,600 tons compared with 43,000 showed an adjusted gain of 2 p.c. Gains in the adjusted index of coke production have been shown since May, the standing in September having been 123.2 compared with 122.7 in the preceding month. The motor car industry was slack, operations being at a low ebb pending the introduction of new models.

Gasoline.—Imports of crude petroleum were greater than in October of last year, but a decline was shown from September. The total was 110,600,000 gallons compared with 118,000,000 in the preceding month.

Construction.—Construction factors continued to lag, awards in October being $11,153,000 compared with $12,494,000. Building permits showed slight improvement over the extremely low level of September.

Trade.—After being off in September, carloadings showed a gain, the index moving up from 67.0 to 68.7. The continued advance in external trade was one of the reassuring factors of the month.

Leading changes in component indices follow:

Changes in Leading Component Indices

	Change From Sept., 1934	Change From Oct., 1933
	%	%
Mineral Production:		
Copper exports	+12.1	+2.8
Nickel exports	—9.7	—8.2
Zinc exports	+80.4	+69.5
Gold shipments	+3.8	+15.0
Silver shipments	—42.6	—58.3
Asbestos exports	—8.0	—20.4
Manufacturing:		
Foodstuffs:		
*Flour production	—18.3	—0.7
*Oatmeal	+26.0	+20.1
Sugar manufac.	+0.9	—0.8
Cheese exports	+76.7	+6.0
Salmon exports	—25.1	—32.5
*Boots and shoes production	—30.6	—15.5
Forestry:		
Newsprint	+12.4	+21.2
Wood pulp exports	+6.7	—3.9
Planks and boards exports	—8.3	+4.6
Shingles exported	+8.6	+22.7
Iron and Steel:		
Steel production	—9.9	+19.5
Pig iron "	+2.0	+72.5
Iron & steel imports	+6.1	+27.1
Auto. production	—24.8	+2.7
*Coke production	+4.0	+21.0
Construction:		
Contracts awarded	—11.8	—25.7
Building permits	+14.9	+54.4
Distribution:		
Carloadings	+2.5	+9.6
Imports	+6.4	+15.0
Exports	+3.6	+11.9
Finance:		
Wholesale prices	—0.8	+5.2
Common stocks	+1.7	+16.2
Shares traded	+38.0	—36.0
Bond prices	—1.1	+14.1
*Bank deposits	+2.8	+1.9

*Based on statistics of preceding month.

Business Indicators Of Canada . . . Compiled by The Financial Post

▲Denotes new figures this week.

WEEKLY DATA	Latest 1934	Latest 1933	Cumulative Total Jan. 1 to date 1934	Cumulative Total Jan. 1 to date 1933
Transportation—				
Car loadings (Nov. 10)	▲51,228	47,442	2,019,176	1,754,258
C.P.R. gross earn. (Nov. 14) .. $	▲2,536,000	2,281,000	108,888,000	96,822,000
C.N.R. gross earn. (Nov. 14) .. $	▲3,102,804	3,028,114	143,922,859	124,666,746
Business Conditions—				
Weekly index D.B.S. (Nov. 10)	▲93.5	82.9	......	......
Business failures (No.) (Nov. 10)	▲25	31	1,240	1,896
MONTHLY DATA				
Business Conditions—				
Financial Post index (Sept.)*	98.9	90.8	....	....
Transportation—				
C.P.R. net earnings (Sept.) .. $	3,033,580 $	3,003,328 $	13,670,107 $	9,971,451
C.N.R. net revenue (Sept.) .. $	2,010,244 $	2,058,358 $	7,142,505 $	907,373
Iron and Steel (September)—				
Pig iron production (tons)	43,019	30,738	279,090	133,870
Steel ingot prod. (tons)	57,489	38,630	585,162	266,829
Automobiles (Number)—				
Passenger Car:				
Domestic sales* (September)	3,017	2,722	56,237	36,173
Factory output (September)	4,211	4,358	87,027	....
Trucks and Buses:				
Domestic sales* (September)	923	719	9,790	4,775
Factory output (September)	1,368	1,450	21,654	9,231
Exports (September)	4,308	3,356	40,685	15,945
Construction—				
Building permits (October) .. $	▲2,721,919 $	1,775,052 $	21,745,919 $	18,169,066
Contracts awarded (Oct.) ... $	11,152,700 $	15,014,300 $	109,297,800 $	78,445,000
Newsprint (tons)—				
Production (October)	▲235,021	191,452	2,117,228	1,640,004
Exports (August)	183,829	165,880	1,537,127	1,140,419
Sugar (lbs.)—				
Melting & shipments§	87,892,557	76,857,654	601,084,210	572,578,024
Manufactured§	86,934,082	87,616,868	587,062,267	573,374,868
Flour (bbls.)—				
Production (September)	1,383,205	1,392,683	10,338,837	10,401,681
Wheat flour exports (Oct.)	485,549	514,368	4,208,597	4,604,639
Trade (October)—				
Imports ... $	▲47,228,804 $	41,070,259 $	424,478,096 $	322,135,199
Exports ... $	▲67,747,809 $	60,488,729 $	526,911,945 $	420,436,533
Wheat exports (bush.) (Oct.)	21,807,784	23,611,510	131,807,089	151,672,940
Employment (Oct. 1) D.B.S. Index—				
All industries	100.0	90.4	....	....
Manufacturing	94.4	86.7	....	....
Electric Power Output (September)—				
Total monthly (000's omitted)	1,627,289	1,489,322	15,278,820	12,525,146
Aver. daily	54,243,000	49,844,000	....	....
Other Industrial Indices—				
Lumbering:				
Plank & board exports, mill (October)	▲122,849	117,400	1,146,802	815,560
Boot & shoe prod., pr. (Sept.)	1,704,677	2,035,525	14,223,517	15,071,463
Crude petrol. imp. gal. (Sept.)	118,210,821	108,097,228	792,997,113	605,947,117
Cotton imports, lbs (Sept.)	7,869,000	7,409,000	94,108,000	68,549,000
Raw rubber imp., lbs. (Sept.)	6,205,577	5,868,575	46,991,684	28,639,451
Coal imports, tons (Sept.)	1,593,859	1,464,060	9,803,038	7,934,798
Finance—				
Bank debits† (September) ... $	2,580,851 $	2,457,108 $	23,324,418 $	21,828,717
Bond sales (October) ... $	▲271,227,944 $	226,055,547 $	597,181,733 $	525,348,096
Life insurance sales (Oct.) ... $	▲31,342,000 $	33,434,000 $	306,160,000 $	309,198,000
Automobile Financing—				
Used cars (September) ... $	1,040,121 $	764,400 $	11,150,535 $	8,491,244
New cars (September) ... $	1,352,349 $	836,969 $	14,383,683 $	8,573,464

*D.B.S. All-Canada figure comprising over 90% of the Canadian total.
†000's omitted. §For 4 weeks to October 6. *Final.

Price Rises Help Gain in Exports During October

Export value of almost all Canada's leading exports was greater in October than in the previous month, the aggregate gain being 12 per cent. Exports during the month amounted to $67,747,809 as compared with $60,488,720 in October a year ago. The gain in imports was even greater, the total of $47,219,415 this year being 15 per cent above the $41,070,259 recorded in October, 1933.

Small declines in the export values of cheese, nickel and copper are accounted for by lower prices. On the other hand, increases in the value of wheat, wheat flour and wood pulp exported result from higher prices. Volume of meats exported was more than double while newsprint volume was 20 per cent higher. Otherwise, volume remained at much the same level as a year ago.

Total trade for the first seven months of the fiscal year is 23 per cent higher than for the same period a year ago, the comparative figures being $695,746,460 and $567,114,472.

DEALERS HOPEFUL FOR STABLE PRICES IN FUR MARKETS

New Season Outlook Said Better Than Last Year

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG.—The 1933-34 raw fur season has closed and the trade is facing the new season with a mixture of hopes and fears. The past season was one of the most difficult in the recent history of the raw fur business in Western Canada. At no time during the past year was a condition of price stability realized.

At the opening of the season the inflationary speculative spirit which forced prices so high during June, July and August of 1933 had apparently died down. When the season opened late in November prices had already suffered a substantial decline in the month of September and the market was quiet.

Depreciated Dollar Helps

The latter part of December, however, saw a burst of trading activity, accompanied by rapidly advancing prices. This was mainly brought about by an influx of European buyers to the Canadian and United States markets attracted by the apparent cheapness of the devaluated American dollar and the resultant appreciation of the pound sterling. The Canadian dollar tended to follow U.S. currency at that time and Canadian markets attracted their portion of this demand. A purely artificial market was, in this way, created. It defeated its own ends by forcing the price of furs up to a point where no benefit to European buyers accrued from the rise of their funds in dollar terms.

The grave political crisis in France which finally resulted in the formation of an emergency national government; Hitler's moratorium on foreign commercial debts and Britain's retaliation in placing an embargo on exchange all combined against the trade during the winter season.

Political Influences

The German situation affected particularly the sale of lower grade furs, including the cheaper grades of Canadian muskrat. Other Canadian furs were to a lesser extent affected.

Further political and exchange complications during the year, in which the United States played an important part, also had a depressing effect on the market, resulting in a steady decline in prices from the month of March until the culminating slump in London at the recent autumn series of sales.

At the moment there is a much larger stock of raw furs on hand in Canada than is usual at the approach of a new season. Silver fox was practically the only article which enjoyed a good sale throughout the season.

Expect Large Crop

The new crop, it is anticipated, will be large. Predictions to this effect are based on the fact that there was an unusually heavy fall of snow last winter. This is usually followed by increased production in the next succeeding raw fur season.

Wholesale Prices Decline Led by Grains and Textiles

Lower prices for grains and some manufactured goods, particularly textiles, accounted for the decline in the wholesale price index in October to 71.4 from 72.0 in the previous month. The decline in Canadian farm products, however, was not as great as that in manufactured goods with the result that the spread in these two indices was narrowed to 12.1 points. A year ago the spread was 20 points.

Best gain of the month was made by Canadian animal products, price increases in hides and skins, milk and eggs being more than sufficient to offset declines in livestock and wool. The index advanced from 65.3 to 70.4.

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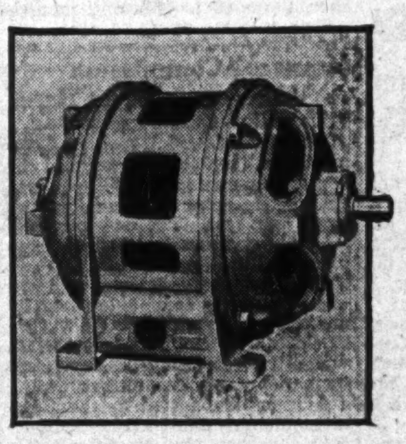
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Designed for heavy duty, constant speed, continuous service applications, the Westinghouse HS Motor gives years of economical service on pumps, fans, compressors, blowers, conveyors and all types of production machinery.

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Price Spreads Enquiry

Scope of Enquiry Now Unlimited — Textiles, Coal and Gasoline Will Likely Be Probed

From Our Own Correspondent

OTTAWA.—Decision of the Bennett government to throw the Price Spreads Commission investigation wide open is generally accepted as postponing indefinitely the final report and recommendations.

The occasion for the order-in-council eliminating all restrictions on the enquiry was a motion moved at a private session of the Commission calling for an investigation into the textile industry. This probe will now be carried through. Other industries which are regarded as certain to be brought before the Commission are coal and gasoline.

Original Powers Restored

The new order-in-council empowers the Commission to go into all phases of price spreads and the system of distribution. In addition the Commission may delve into the general social life of those engaged in industries which are under enquiry, as well as into labor conditions—wages, hours and so on.

This brings the status of the Commission into line with that of the Commons committee with the important exception that industries or companies now under investigation may be represented by counsel, whereas the committee declined to permit counsel to appear.

Summary of Proceedings

Summary of proceedings during the past week follows:

Called Distributing Colossus

Fred Page Higgins & Co., chartered accountants, introduced their evidence on chain store merchandising with a summary designed to draw the attention of members of the Commission to certain features of the individual reports. Altogether, their investigation covered 25 chain organizations, in the five and 10, drug, grocery, candy and specialty fields.

F. P. Higgins described the chain system as a highly organized, well managed, distributing colossus lodged between the unorganized producer and consumer rendering the service of bringing them together, but largely on its own terms. He produced figures to show the rise in chain store sales while other productive enterprise was declining. In 1928 there were 197 chains operating in Canada through 2,668 stores; this year there were 1,158 chains with 9,873 stores.

In the grocery field there were 70 chains, 2,230 stores, in 1933 with total sales of $124,406,440. About 72 per cent of business was done by 10 chains having more than 50 stores each.

Sales Down, Profits up

While sales of a group of six large chains had declined during the past five years, net profits were shown to be greater and dividends increased.

Nine methods of obtaining trade discounts were explained. Briefly, these were: cash discount; trade discount; quantity discounts, carload allowance (freight differential); quota allowances; advertising allowances, service allowances; introductory allowances; free goods. Only quota allowances applied to independents to any extent. Manufacturers were opposed to trade discounts but were helpless to prevent their use.

Gross profit on sales in grocery field averaged about 21 per cent; in drug field 32 per cent; in variety field 40 per cent, based on experience of representative chains.

One case of earnings of $4 a day for a manager was quoted and wages of help as low as 10 cents an hour. Managers' wages, however, reached a high of $600 a week, help $35.

Woolworth Co.

About 78 per cent of goods sold in Woolworth stores in Canada are produced in Dominion, eight per cent in U.S.A., 14 per cent in U.K., Europe and Japan. Company is entirely owned and financed from U.S.A., all profits being transferred to New York. Cash advances from U.S. company were between $7 and $8 million, interest rate six per cent.

Sales volume in 1933, $15,300,000; ten-year average $18,100,000. High point $21,700,000 in 1929. Profits transferred in 1933, $2,000,000, nearly $3,000,000 in 1929. Inventory carried, about $3,000,000.

Salaries of buyers in Canada paid from New York but covered by special charge on Canadian company. Managers operated on commission basis with drawing account (non-recoverable). Ranged from $40 to $600 a week.

Wages of help set by manager of each store. Floormen averaged $20, stockmen $14, female cashiers $15, floorladies $14, sales girls $10.80.

Mark-up on items checked ranged from 30 to 180 per cent. Gross profit on sales was 72 per cent, net 12 per cent.

S.S. Kresge Co.

Operations of the S. S. Kresge Co. are carried on in much the same manner as Woolworth's. The company is financed by the U.S. parent company and earnings are transferred there. Advances total $7,500,000 on which no interest is paid.

Gross profit has averaged 33.5 per cent of sales during the five years the company has been in operation in Canada. Net losses resulted in 1928 and 1929, a small gain in 1930, and an average profit of $200,000 for the other three years. If interest on capital were paid there would be a considerable loss shown.

Wages were about the same as shown above, except that manager had a lower minimum and a smaller maximum. Floormen and assistant managers had higher averages than in the case of Woolworth's.

Metropolitan Stores

Metropolitan Stores owned by H. L. Green & Co., New York, through stock control of affiliated F. & W. Grand Silver Stores. Financed by advances from H. L. Green. Has 12,700 common of $100, $1,970,000 first mortgage 6's of 1940, owned by Green.

Sales in 1933 totalled $5,565,264, ten-year average $4,300,000, maximum $7,340,000 in 1929. Operates 49 stores throughout Canada.

Gross profit in 1933, $1,784,859. This was 47.21 per cent of cost and 32.07 per cent of sales.

Net loss in 1933 was $270,736. Only recent profit was in 1930 of $334,322.

Store managers are paid on a percentage of net profits basis against drawing account. Salaries range from $30 to $70, average $43.

Full-time male clerks average $15, female $11.50. About 950 of 1,331 employees are part-time. Average 18 cents an hour.

Inventory remains about $1,000,000. About 95 per cent of goods sold are purchased in Canada.

United 5c. to $1

United 5c. to $1 Stores of Canada, owned by Schneiderman family of Montreal. Capital 328 8 per cent preferred of $100, 750 common of $100. No common dividend paid, preferred paid to date. Operates 14 stores in Quebec Province and 1 in Ottawa.

Sales in 1933, $636,223. Gross profit $186,452, being 41.5 per cent of cost and 29.3 per cent of sales.

Net profit of $2,195 in 1933, loss of $8,101 in 1932.

Store managers on salary of from $25 to $40, average $31.50.

Full-time male help average $7.34, female $6.78, for 62½-hour trading week. Many part-time employees.

Dominion Stores

Features of evidence concerning Dominion Stores appear elsewhere in this issue.

ONTARIO SEEKS UNIFY SERVICES TORONTO AREA

Metropolitan Tax Area For Fire, Police, Under Consideration

Proposals to form Toronto and surrounding municipalities into a metropolitan area for unified administration of certain municipal services are being considered by the Hepburn government of Ontario, it is reported on reliable authority.

Hon. David A. Croll, provincial Minister of Municipal Affairs, and J. A. B. Gray, one of the new chiefs in the still-embryo department, are understood to favor the proposal. It is suggested that legislation may be introduced to consolidate certain municipal services, and taxation for such services, over the whole Toronto metropolitan area, whether or not the city of Toronto approves.

Encouragement Given

The Department of Municipal Affairs has had some encouragement from creditor interests regarding the scheme, The Financial Post is informed. It is felt, for instance, that police and fire protection could be furnished more efficiently and economically for the whole area, by consolidation of efforts and by uniform taxation for these purposes. On the other hand, Toronto may not take this view. And the outlying municipalities might be expected to oppose unification of certain civic services with those of Toronto.

Areas that are mentioned as likely to be taken into the proposed metropolitan area include the townships of York, York East, York North and certain sections of Scarborough and Etobicoke townships. The towns of Mimico, New Toronto, Weston, Leaside, and the villages of Long Branch and Forest Hill might also be included. It is noteworthy that all but Forest Hill are in default. It is believed in some quarters that formation of a metropolitan area would reduce certain costs of the defaulters.

Opposition in Toronto

The proposals are said to envisage a council for the area consisting of two representatives from each suburban municipality, six from Toronto and a warden.

It is anticipated that opposition to such a plan might develop in Toronto on the ground that the city's services for police and fire protection and education are less costly, and that its contributions would be greater, than those of neighboring municipalities.

Montreal Commission Lowers Interest Rates

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Metropolitan Commission of Montreal has reduced the average interest rate to 5½ per cent charged the suburban municipalities to 4¾ per cent. The new rate will affect borrowings by the suburban municipalities totalling $4,622,000.

The new average interest rate will prevail until the commission actually goes into the market for the $1,000,000 loan authorized on July 18 last, when the rate will be dependent upon the interest cost of that loan.

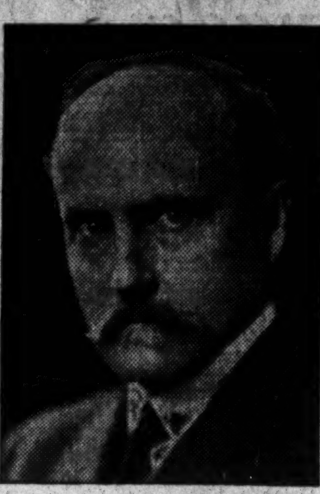
A report submitted to the Commission on tax arrears from the fourteen suburban municipalities under the direction of the board, excluding current taxes, shows an improvement in the situation. Arrears in the eleven solvent towns totalled $1,467,000 at the end of last month, a reduction of $199,000 over the previous month. Arrears in the three aided municipalities totalled $144,000, being a reduction of $12,000 during the month.

General Manager

ERNEST GUIMONT, K.C.

Formerly assistant general manager, who has been appointed general manager of Banque Canadienne Nationale, Montreal.

New President



BEAUDRY LEMAN

Formerly vice-president and general manager, has been elected president and managing director of Banque Canadienne Nationale.

PULPWOOD CUT COMING SEASON TO RECORD GAIN

Operators Report Operations Will be on Broader Scale

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Pulpwood operations in Canada timber reserves during the 1934-35 season will be somewhat greater than a year ago, according to a survey conducted by Canada Lumberman.

The Port Arthur division of the Provincial Paper Ltd., plan on cutting from forty to forty-two thousand cords of pulpwood. In addition Provincial Paper is purchasing 20,000 cords in the open market.

Pacific Mills Ltd., at Ocean Falls, B.C., plan to log approximately 85,000,000 ft., of which 40 per cent is purchased and the balance is logged by contractors. This delivery represents an increase of 12 per cent over last year's operations.

Lake St. John Power and Paper, at Dolbeau, P.Q., plans to deliver at their mill next spring, 77,500 cords. This is somewhat less than last year due to a large inventory on hand.

Ontario Paper Co., will cut about 140,000 cords. In addition the company plans to purchase 25,000 to 30,000 cords from the outside market for delivery during the summer of 1935.

Run at Capacity

Powell River Co., British Columbia, plans on purchasing 140,000,000 ft. of logs, or sufficient to run the plant at capacity.

Alliance Paper Mills, at Merritton, Ont., are not operating their limits in Gaspé during this season but plan to purchase a small amount from Shawbridge.

Bathurst Power and Paper Co., Bathurst, N.B., plans on a cut of about 50,000 cords in their limits this season. This is nearly double the quantity taken out last year.

E. B. Eddy Co., of Hull, P.Q., plan on taking out approximately the same quantity of pulpwood on their limits this year as they did last year.

Anglo Cut Finished

Anglo-Canadian Pulp and Paper Mills, of Quebec, report that they cut their wood during the summer months and completed this phase of the work. They took out approximately 200,000 cords, or somewhat more than their usual cut.

Donnacona Paper Co., of Donnacona, P.Q., plan on cutting and purchasing about 84,000 cords this season. This quantity is over double that taken out in the past season.

Manitoba Paper Co., at Pine Falls, Man., will require about 50,000 cords this season, compared with around 20,000 cords in 1933-34.

HYDRO SALES SECONDARY LOAD ARE INCREASING

October Shows 20-minute Peak Higher for All Five Systems

Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario reports increase in total primary and secondary load of 6 per cent in October over the same month in 1933 as measured at the maximum 20-minute peak horsepower. There were increases in every district of Ontario also in primary load except Thunder Bay where there was a decline of 9.1 per cent. In total primary and secondary load the increase even in Thunder Bay district was 10.4 per cent.

The largest district increase was for Northern Ontario properties. Primary load increased 48.5 per cent to 51,232 horsepower and total primary and secondary load 30.7 per cent to 83,806 horsepower.

Eastern Ontario system had an enormous increase in use of secondary power. The primary load increased from October to October 5.6 per cent to 91,716 horsepower; there was no secondary load in October, 1933, but 30,107 horsepower secondary load was sold in October, 1934.

The totals of all systems under the Commission for October of both years compare as follow:

Total Horsepower All Systems*

	October 1934	October 1933	% Inc.
Primary	1,134,728	1,105,956	2.6
Primary and secondary ...	1,451,699	1,366,735	6.2

*On October 31 the commission also had purchased power commitments of 608,637 horsepower.

Newspaper Advertising Holds on in October

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Newspaper advertising linage in 52 metropolitan American cities did little more than hold its own in October, according to measurements compiled by Media Records Inc. and published in Editor and Publisher.

Total advertising last month was 108,809,938 lines, or about 3,000,000 lines more than for the same month a year ago. Display advertising at 90,204,518 lines was nearly 4,000,000 lines ahead of last year, while classified advertising at 18,605,320 compared with 19,467,064 lines in October, 1933.

Lloyd's Hearing Likely To End This Saturday

Lloyd's application for license in Ontario, already discussed at two Saturday morning meetings in Toronto, will again be heard at a further meeting this Saturday. Lloyd's case has been presented asking for license in Ontario without the necessity of making the usual deposit. Arguments against this course have been presented by regularly licensed companies operating in Ontario and by the agents.

V. Evan Gray, former Ontario superintendent of insurance, was present at last week's meeting, The Financial Post understands. His services were utilized to provide some background concerning previous applications and legislation now in the Ontario statutes. It is also believed that Mr. Gray is representing the mutual companies at the hearing.

While this week's meeting will likely suffice to close the hearing, no action is likely to be taken regarding a license before the whole situation has been discussed by the Ontario cabinet.

Imperial Tobacco Shares Listed on Montreal Board

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Common shares of Imperial Tobacco Co. of Canada have been moved up from the Montreal Curb Market to the Montreal Stock Exchange. The listing covers 9,451,032 shares of a par value of $5 each and 1,650,000 shares of 6 per cent cumulative preferred stock, with a par value of £1. The preferred issue will not be called for trading until requested by the company at a later date.

The common shares of Imperial Tobacco will be traded on the Montreal Stock Exchange. in units of 100 shares instead of the usual lots of 25 shares.

Canadian Western Lumber
Statement of Lumber Manufactured, Sales and Price Realized

	1933 Feet	1934 Feet	Decrease Feet
Lumber mftd.	10,049,408	9,142,200	907,208
Lumber sold	10,185,757	7,853,300	2,332,457
Price realized	$152,058	$135,330	$16,728
Aggregate mftd.	84,761,365	80,811,589	3,949,776
Aggregate sold†	88,907,832	79,111,603	9,796,229
Price realized†	$1,134,065	$1,345,173	*211,108

†From Jan. 1 to end of Sept.
* Increase.

GUELPH CARPET NET UP SLIGHTLY WORKING CAP. LESS

New Machinery Expected to Increase Future Turnover

A slightly higher net profit but a small reduction in working capital was reported by Guelph Carpet & Worsted Spinning Mills for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1934. Net earnings were up nearly $4,000 from 1933 to $77,087. The addition of other earnings more than offset an increase of $1,000 for taxes and resulted in a net profit of $77,458 as against $73,069 in the previous year. Due to an increase in common dividends from $17,500 to $26,250 the surplus for the year was reduced from $7,659 reported in 1933 to $3,483 in 1934.

INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT
Years Ended September 30

	1934 $	1933 $
Net earnings	140,499	138,312
Less: Deprec.	63,412	64,461
Net oper. profit	77,087	73,851
Add: Other earn.	14,371	12,218
Less: Tax res.	14,000	13,000
Net profit	77,458	73,069
Less: Pref. divds. ...	47,725	47,910
Com. divds.	26,250	17,500
Surplus for year	3,483	7,659
Add: Prev. surp.	66,842	59,183
Balance forward	70,325	66,842

"During the year there was an improvement in certain departments of the company's business," states H. Quarmby, president, "and as a whole the results are slightly better than for the year ended Sept. 30, 1933. The board authorized the purchase of new machinery of the latest type for the carpet mill, and it is expected that the new products will substantially increase the turnover of this mill. During the year certain machinery was scrapped."

Working capital was down slightly from $855,540 in 1933 to $806,325, the change being almost entirely due to a bank loan of $34,155, which is a new item. Other current liabilities, which included creditors, and accruals, $7,650 and reserve for taxes $15,233, show little change from a year ago.

Working Capital

	1934 $	1933 $
Current assets	863,363	875,285
Current liabilities	57,038	19,745
Working capital	806,325	855,540
Ratio	15.13—1	44.32—1

There was a slight reduction in total current assets which amounted to $863,363 as compared to $875,285 a year ago. The biggest item was inventory of $378,197 as against $334,359. Investments were down from $337,316 in 1933 to $284,742 while accounts receivable less reserve at $199,672 were up about $3,000. Cash was $751 as against $6,933 a year ago.

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Dec. 14* BRITANNIC
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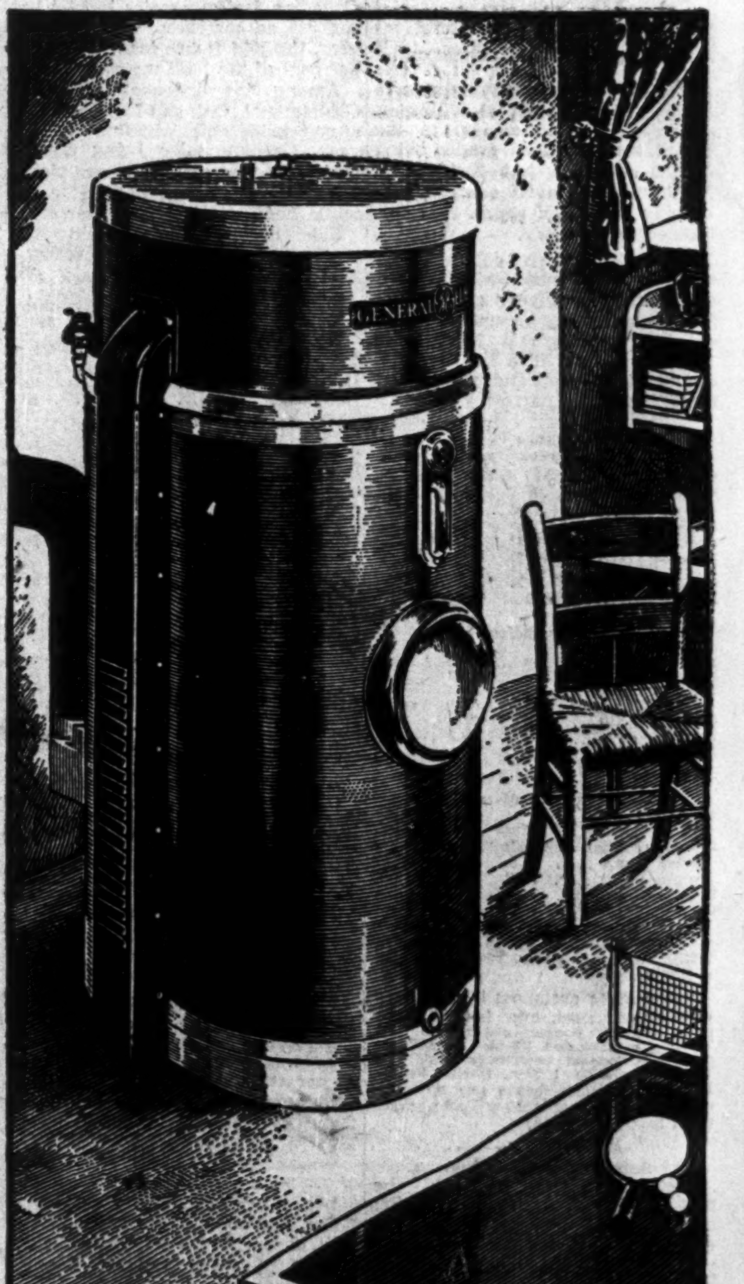

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THE FINANCIAL POST
SECOND SECTION
Vol. XXVIII PUBLICATION OFFICE: TORONTO, NOVEMBER 24, 1934 No. 47

Canada's Biggest Problem

MUST BENNETT ACT?

Canadian National Railways Has Never Yet Paid Way and Today Ignores Economy

CANADA'S government-owned railway is not carrying out the Duff report.

When three new trustees were appointed to manage the Canadian National Railways, they were given absolute power to utilize any measures, no matter how severe in their terms or drastic in their application, to make them pay.

The Duff report cited a number of reasonable objectives. Two may here be mentioned:

> "The management of the National Railways should be emancipated from political interference and community pressure."
>
> "The attainment of a scale of economies which will bring the burdens of the national system within reasonable dimensions and effectively check extravagant and costly operations."

These objectives were implicit in the railway legislation of 1933 that brought the new board of trustees into being. To enable the trustees to do the job of cutting costs on the C.N.R. they were given what the Duff report further recommended—"any and every power and authority necessary to enable them to administer the property and operate the system and every part thereof."

The Duff commissioners realized that "the urgent need of discovering means of reducing the large railway deficits was a primary factor in causing the Government to place upon (them their) onerous task."

Now, only two years after the publication of the report, the "urgent need" is being forgotten by the public. It is being forgotten by the trustees themselves, less than a year after they have taken office, as is shown by the public disparagement of economy uttered by Hon. C. P. Fullerton, chairman of the board.

The suicidal and bankrupting policy of the Thornton régime, of waiting for prosperity to turn up and solve the railway problem, is being pursued.

• • •

What Our Railway Losses Have Totalled

IT IS well for Canadians to stop once in a while to figure just what the Canadian National Railways is costing us.

But before setting these truly alarming statistics down in brutal nakedness, a word of warning must be given. More than once enthusiastic politicians have quoted figures to show that in such and such a "normal" year the C.N.R. made a profit. What they mean is that, in some peak year of decidedly abnormal income, the railway earned enough to pay interest on its bonds in the hands of the public. Twice only has it done this. But it did not pay its way merely by doing that. Never once has it cost the taxpayers less than $28,000,000 in a single year. And this is what the taxpayer is interested in.

The polite fiction that the railway should not be asked to earn interest on the Government's investment in it is a widely held fallacy. The argument is usually buttressed with the statement that the Federal advances represent past deficits. This is simply inaccurate. A large part of the Government's account is for advances to finance new capital expenditures. On the other hand, a certain proportion of the so-called "bonds in the hands of the public" were sold to pay deficits.

The two kinds of interest are the same. Whenever the railways fail to earn enough to pay both, the taxpayer has to dig deeply down into his pocket or her purse and pay the deficit in the form of income tax, sugar tax, gold tax, cheque tax, or some other kind of levy.

Here, then is the record of failure:

	Gross Operating Revenues	Net Profit and Loss Deficit
Before Consolidation:		
1919	$ 198,900,000	$ 55,300,000
1920	236,700,000	80,500,000
1921	228,700,000	69,900,000
1922	234,100,000	57,900,000
After Consolidation:		
1923	253,100,000	51,700,000
1924	235,600,000	54,900,000
1925	245,000,000	41,700,000
1926	266,200,000	29,700,000
1927	274,900,000	36,700,000
1928	304,600,000	33,400,000
1929	290,500,000	46,200,000
1930	250,400,000	74,200,000
1931	200,500,000	99,300,000
1932	161,100,000	101,300,000
1933	148,500,000	97,700,000
	$3,528,800,000	$930,400,000

This is the real deficit including the deficit on eastern lines and all other charges against the railway's surplus. The railway's accounting system has changed time and again, making comparison difficult and confusing to the average taxpayer. In this table an attempt has been made to reduce all the figures to a similar comparative basis, the basis being that used in the last annual statement of the company. Practically all the quoted "deficits" of the C.N.R. fall short of the real total by many millions of dollars due to the failure to include important items that cannot properly be ignored.

• • •

Losses on an Appalling Scale

THESE figures show that since the war, Canada's government-owned railways have lost $930,000,000, a sum which the 1934 losses will bring to over a billion dollars.

It was to cut these deficits—to cut them deeply and quickly—that the three trustees were appointed. It was to ensure that no divisions of opinion or politics should hamper the work that the railway legislation gave the chairman the deciding voice in every policy, even against the other two trustees; and additionally that the operating head of the line should "report and be responsible to the trustees and to them alone."

It was to take full advantage of co-operative measures that both railways were, "for the purposes of effecting economies and providing for more remunerative operation, directed to attempt forthwith to agree and continuously to endeavor to agree .....;" etc.

Two questions arise:

> First, have the C.N.R. board, or has the chairman, adequately undertaken measures of economy in the C.N.R.?
>
> Second, has any serious attempt to agree on co-operative measures been made?

The evidence is against both suppositions.

No real survey by an independent outside group of experts has yet been made of C.N.R. operations.

Expenses have not been cut substantially. There have been savings; nothing on a large scale.

Co-operation, as we demonstrated last week, has been almost a dead issue so far as results are concerned.

• • •

If Fullerton Fails, Then Bennett Must Act

IN SHORT, Judge Fullerton and his fellow trustees have simply maintained the railway problem at the gravely unsatisfactory "status quo." On their record to date, they are failures.

They can quickly change their policy of inaction. It would not take them more than two hours to re-read the Duff report, the Canadian National-Canadian Pacific Act of 1933 and their letters of appointment—and get to work.

Their first step should be the one that The Financial Post has previously urged; to hire a group of outside experts, possibly the same people who reported on railway economies in Great Britain when the companies there sought to achieve a drastic cut in their costs. These experts would be told that they were to ignore all questions of politics, sectional pressure, etc., and to concentrate on the one end of showing how expenses could be cut, through internal economies and co-operation with the C.P.R. Then, with this report before them, the trustees should act.

If some of their moves were unpopular with certain groups or sections, that would not be for them to consider. They are expressly directed to ignore the political results of their actions.

It may be that the trustees will continue inactive, continue to ignore their responsibilities. In that case they must be removed.

They can be removed only upon an address of Parliament. This puts it up to Mr. Bennett.

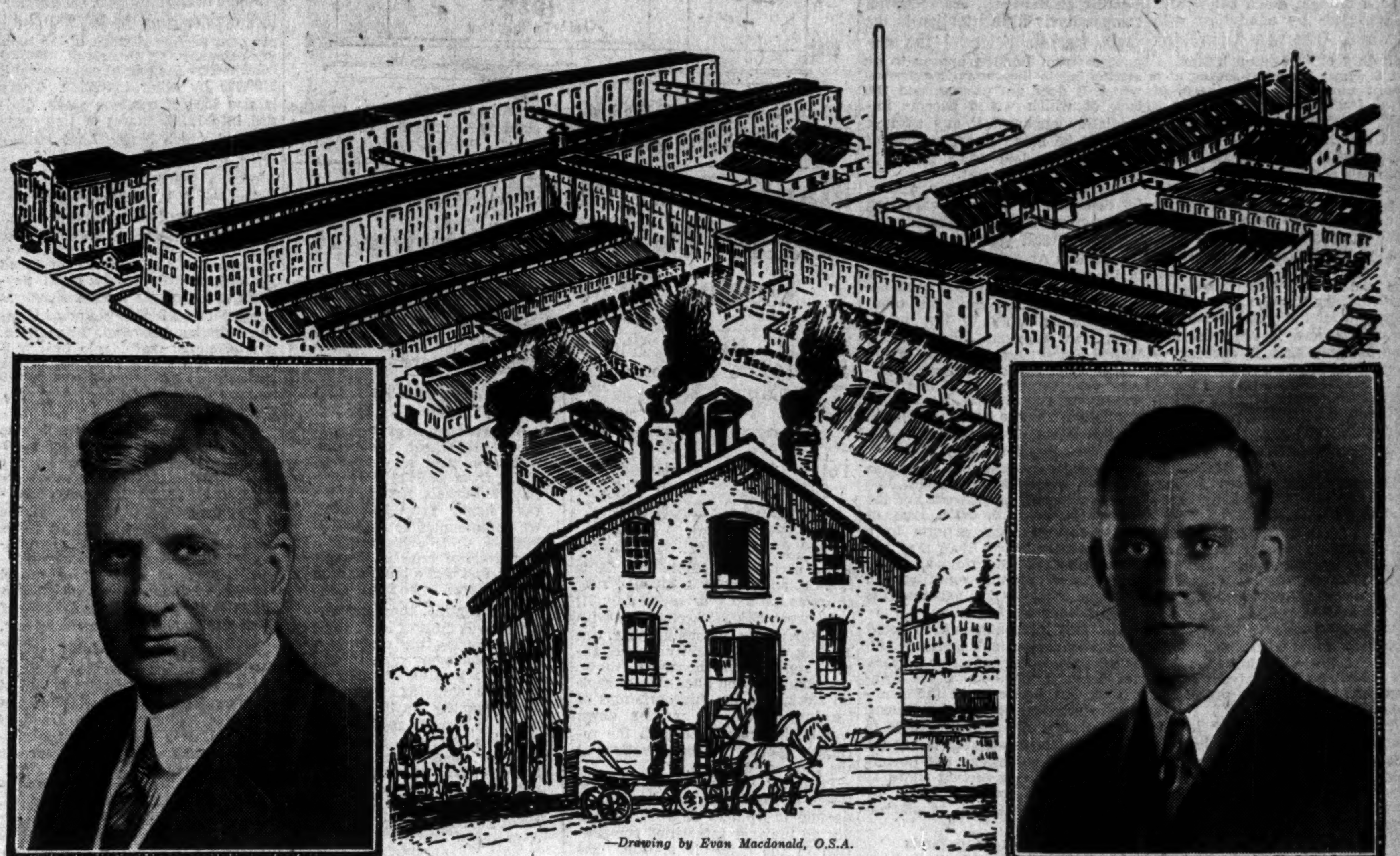
He put them in as a matter of governmental policy. He can put them out the same way—and stand or fall in the effort.

The railway problem will, for that matter, never be solved until some government stakes its whole life on its solution.

The Cockshutts of Brantford

By GORDON L. SMITH

Flip of a Coin Brings Prominent Family and a Great Industry to Canada— Colonel Henry Cockshutt Discusses Farm Implements, Tariffs, Taxes, Wheat and Recovery



—Drawing by Evan Macdonald, O.S.A.

COL. HENRY COCKSHUTT, chairman of the board of the Cockshutt Plow Co. (left) and **C. GORDON COCKSHUTT**, president of the company (right). In the centre is shown the original two-story stone building where the first plow was built in 1877, with a sketch of the present plant, 35 acres of modern buildings and machinery, turning out practically every sort of farm implement, appearing in the background. Below is the story of the Cockshutt family in Canada, which settled in Brantford over a century ago and built up an industry with world-wide connections. Col. Cockshutt has just completed 50 years with the business his brother and father founded, and almost the same length of time in public service. The story, therefore, is not merely an account of the development of Cockshutt Plow but largely of a man who has led an exceedingly active and full life.

A shilling was tossed on a sailing vessel nearing the port of New York 110 years ago. The well-worn face of George III fell uppermost. As a direct result a banquet is being held in Brantford, Ontario, this month with Harry Cockshutt at the head of the table. But intervening between that decision of the coin and the coming celebration were a long series of events of vital importance to the Cockshutt family and to Canada.

The man who flipped the money—James Cockshutt, grandfather of Col. Cockshutt—was simply determining whether he would settle in Pittsburgh, U.S.A., or go on to muddy York. The new republic lost, but Canada gained successful merchants in the first and second generations, a great industry and finally a distinguished lieutenant-governor in the third.

Of English Stock

The English immigrant from Bradford with his family journeyed by stage and boat to the capital of Upper Canada. He was but one of thousands of people who left the Old Country in the early days of the last century to seek a fortune in the new world.

James Cockshutt had been a carder in the English wool centre, but, losing his job, and later most of his savings, and having a small family he listened to tales of riches across the Atlantic. Transportation was arranged and in 1824 he arrived at New York. Eight years later the family settled at Brantford where according to representatives of the present third and fourth generation they have decided to remain. Brantford and the Cockshutts have stuck together for over a century and in that time have become so cemented that today one naturally associates the two whether the names are heard in London, Cape Town or Buenos Aires.

Fifty Years With Firm

On Thursday, November 22, directors, sales force, management and foremen of Cockshutt Plow Co. will honor the man who has just completed fifty years of unbroken service with the firm, Colonel the Hon. Henry Cockshutt, former Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario. To write of the company one must write of the head of that firm and when that is done inevitably will creep in a lot of other matters, family history, politics, current and past public problems, and world questions because Col. Cockshutt has led an active life which has taken him many miles from the little city where he was born, but to which he invariably returns.

As we have already noted, his paternal grandfather came from Yorkshire, but the grandmother's family originated in Lancashire. Her father had been a partner in the law firm of Cobden and Foster. This particular Cobden's christian name was Richard, and he later achieved more than local or temporary fame by his successful fight against the English Corn Laws.

Link With Cobden

Whether Richard Cobden's anti-protectionist feeling was transferred to his partner one does not know, but at any rate it does not seem to have been imparted in any large degree to the partner's descendants.

"My father," the Colonel told me in Brantford the other day, "always called himself an Independent and always voted Conservative." "I, on the other hand, have always called myself a Conservative, and aside from the first time when I supported the Liberal party, have always voted Conservative and for the tariff."

Successful Merchants

Colonel Cockshutt's grandfather and later his father carried on a successful general merchandising business in Brantford. They bought and sold lumber, wheat and other products of the new settlement. They made money and were not afraid to invest it locally. The grandfather and later the father accepted the rôle of general adviser to the community, and were acknowledged Brantford's most prominent citizens. They had a good deal to do with the founding of the implement firm that bears their name, as Ignatious Cockshutt, the father of Colonel Cockshutt, helped supply the original money with which his son, J. G. Cockshutt, actually started the business, and he became vice-president upon its incorporation as a joint stock company in 1882. He was also connected with the Waterous Engine Works of Brantford. Among other properties held by the father was a toll road just outside the city. It was a splendid road, I was assured, but the job of managing an affair of this kind was never popular with the earlier settlers.

First Implements in 1877

J. G. Cockshutt, an elder brother of the Colonel, established the implement firm in 1877. He was of a mechanical turn of mind, and at an early age became interested in foundry work. After completing his training with the Waterous people he looked about him and decided that Brantford and surrounding territory offered plenty of scope. There was a steadily widening demand for all sorts of agricultural implements. In the first little factory, which resembled in size and appearance the average two story school house of a generation ago, plows and small root cultivators were built. Cannily, perhaps, the original Cockshutt manufacturers preferred to deal with seeding operations on the farm which were certain, rather than the harvesting end of the business which was not.

Decided Labor Views

On Sept. 21, 1884, Harry Cockshutt, then a lad in his early teens, entered the firm. He was put under the charge of the foreman, and his first job was cutting up cord wood for the shop's fire. Rules were strict, and Harry Cockshutt like the rest of the other fifteen workmen employed at the time had to be on the job at seven each morning, and work through until six in the evening, with an hour allowed for the midday meal. Only once in that time was he late.

This general schooling in working hours seems to have lasted. "I have been working at this business for fifty years," he told me, "and the habit of punctuality has become firmly established. Only once during my apprenticeship was I late and that was in my first year when I attended a fire the night before, and was late in the morning. In a business of this kind it is essential that everyone from the highest executive to the lowest workman be here on time, but I believe that all work should be finished likewise on time. I have never been in sympathy with Sunday work or overtime."

Free of Strikers

Colonel Cockshutt has decided views on labor generally. He is absolutely opposed to general schemes of relief which provide for the utilization of hand labor in place of machinery. "Machinery is here, to stay," he said, "and should be used wherever possible."

In his own firm it is possible for any of the employees to buy shares in the company. There is a general system of group insurance with sick benefits. The old employees are always considered, and any of the men can pool their purchases of fuel. That his general treatment of labor has been satisfactory is indicated by the fact that during the fifty-seven years history of the company there has been only one strike, and that was a minor affair which did not originate within the firm itself.

Advancing by successive steps through the various factory departments Colonel Cockshutt then became a salesman, and went out on the road. In 1888 he was made secretary-treasurer, and his twenty-fifth year found him as managing director.

Grows With Plant

Cockshutt Plow Co. grew with him. The opening of the West during the latter part of the last century brought national distribution and a wider range of machinery manufactured. In addition a substantial export was built up to all parts of the world including United States. About 1909 a merger of some of the larger Canadian farm implement companies forced Cockshutt Plow into closer connections with Frost & Wood of Smiths Falls, Ontario. Development of special agencies all over Canada by the various implement firms meant that these agents had to have a complete line of farm implements and so Cockshutt Plow and the Frost & Wood Co. proceeded jointly to give it to them.

Selling Expense Too High

But the head of the Cockshutt firm is not convinced that the present system of selling through agencies is the most satisfactory. Unfortunately, no better system, in his opinion, has presented itself. He stated that it cost from 15 to 17 per cent to sell goods largely because men were being continually called out from the factory to service or set up implements sold. If the machinery could be sold to the farmers direct he believes there could be a saving of 25 per cent in the retail cost.

A suggestion that the implements might be sold through local garages did not meet with approval. "Some years ago we tried selling our machinery in that way," he said, "but it did not work out at all well. These men apparently had no difficulty with cars, but they sold only a few of our machines in a year, and the cost was excessive." If expert mechanics could be trained for the job of agents and placed in every town a considerable saving might be made, it was explained. Because many agents lack this expert training implement companies were forced to ship machines partially put together, which, naturally, was more expensive than shipping "knocked down."

In 1911, Cockshutt Plow became a public company, and control was bought by Lazard Bros., bankers of London, England, but the management remained the same, and a few years later control again reverted to Canada.

Tariffs and Prices

Mention of 1911 brought tariff into the conversation. Remembering the claims often advanced in agricultural circles that Canadian manufacturers were selling identically the same implements at lower prices abroad than in this country I asked Colonel Cockshutt about it.

"Nonsense," he ejaculated, "we do not sell implements abroad lower than in the domestic market. In this business we can build as good implements as any other, and are able to sell to the world, but we do ask protection from those American manufacturers who would dump farm machinery into Canada and put our Canadian workmen out of work. In normal times the benefit of our present protection would have shown up long before this."

Training Successor

At this point in the interview C. Gordon Cockshutt, newly elected President of the firm, entered. Following the introduction, Colonel Cockshutt explained the recent decision of the directors which made him chairman of the board and Gordon Cockshutt, who became a director in June last, the new president.

"There will be no change in the management," stated Colonel Cockshutt, "this is simply a preparatory move, — ordinary good common business sense. I am feeling fine and have no intention of deserting this world for a good many years yet. But I am 66 and a man at my age should be thinking of the future of such a business as ours. I have no sons, and therefore it was decided that my nephew should be in a position to carry on if anything happened."

From Textiles to Plows

Gordon Cockshutt's chief sphere of activity has been in the textile industry, in which, as vice-president of the Slingsby Mfg. Co., he is keenly interested. In this respect he logically follows the vocation of his Bradford ancestors. He is a past president of the Canadian Woollen and Knit Goods Manufacturers' Association, and like his uncle has found time for community service as well. He is a past president of the Brantford Board of Trade and president of the Grand River Valley Board of Trade.

Styles Change

We got down to present business conditions and something about inventory was mentioned. I suggested that in the agricultural implement business stocks manufactured before the depression but not yet sold would still be able to find a ready demand, but in this view, apparently, I was wrong.

"The modern agricultural implement," said Gordon Cockshutt, "and by modern I mean the one manufactured in the last few years, is built like a motor car. The best of steel is used, and it is from 50 to 60 per cent both stronger and lighter, except where weight is an advantage, than the implement of a few years ago. Roller bearings are widely used, and the present day machine is designed for special work. Styles change almost as quickly as women's bonnets, and what could be sold five years ago cannot necessarily be sold today.

From Wood to Steel

"Soon after our factory started, wood was largely replaced by iron and years later this iron was again replaced by steel. Today it is heat treated steel of very light type construction but many times stronger than the earlier implement. Revolving discs have replaced plow shares in many cases, and smaller steel wheels with rounded rims to prevent the soft soil clinging to them, are used instead of the cumbersome structures of a few years ago. The whole tendency in design and construction is toward long wear, light draft, and speed and cheapness in manufacture, upkeep and operation."

"Today also we are concentrating on combination implements like the 'tiller combine' which will plow, disc, cultivate, seed and fertilize all at one time, and the 'harvester combine' which cuts and threshes the grain in one operation so that there will be a substantial saving to the farmer in the power used and a field will be more quickly put in shape. We may work more quietly than our fellows in the motor industry, and we do not feature our yearly models, nevertheless there is as much change in an agricultural implement factory from year to year, or should be, as one would find anywhere else."

For Special Jobs

Even the most casual inspection of the Cockshutt factory at Brantford offers ample proof of this contention. Their machines differ vastly from those of even five years back. In place of the one or two plows of a half century ago with a few other primitive tillage implements there are now several hundreds of different implements for various parts of the world. There is a huge machine for special brush work capable of turning under oak trees of three inches in diameter. There is another huge fellow built to order for work on the ancient marshes recently drained by order of Signor Mussolini on the outskirts of Rome. There are special plows for South Africa, for Europe, for South America, Australia and India. Some are built for use behind horses and others for the largest tractors.

Recently there has been developed more demand for the disc type of plow which seems to suit certain sections and people. There was one of these just completed when I went through the factory which will go to the huge farm of the Wells Fargo Express Co. in Mexico. But plows are not the only thing manufactured by the Cockshutt firm. There is practically everything in the implement line from cream separator to harvester combine.

"This is the kind of a spreader we sold to Premier Hepburn last week," stated Colonel Cockshutt, "and these are cultivators for tobacco, for onions, and here is another machine for the planters of peanuts and still another for cotton."

The prize exhibit in the Cockshutt factory just now, however, is the new "tiller combine" especially developed by the company. Acknowledged as one of the most important contributions of recent years to the economical production of grain crops. It is a child of the depression being especially developed to reduce costs. In one operation it prepares the ground, sows the grain, adds fertilizer or grass seed, and covers the same. Taking the place of the plow, cultivator, harrow, and seed drill its inventors claim that it will reduce the cost of tillage by 50 per cent, and it also, of course, lowers the capital investment in machines and cuts repair expenses and depreciation charges. While costing more than the average single implement the price is only about half the combined value of the machinery displaced. There is also a material saving in power with one trip across the field instead of four or five.

"How are you going to sell all this stuff," I asked after going through several floors covered with newly-completed machinery and looking over some new, huge and expensive factory equipment installed in the past twelve months. "With wheat down and farmers supposed to be running out of money, how are these plows, cultivators, combines, already built and the products of the new manufacturing machinery now being installed going to be put into use?"

"We are not worrying. In my time I have seen three or four depressions come and go. We will get out of this one; in fact I believe we are doing so, and no radical measures will be necessary either. Unfortunately, for the time being at least, we are rather close to the United States where many experiments in economics are being carried on. Because we are so close we shall indeed be fortunate if we get through the next winter without inheriting some of the trouble which I am afraid is brewing across the line."

Cockshutt Plow Position

"So far as our company is concerned, we are in a very favorable position. Sales during the current year are distinctly better. Our export trade is up fully 100 per cent over the previous year, and our domestic turnover is running from 35 to 40 per cent higher. We have no bonds, no funded debt, and no preferred stock. Our machinery and plant are modern. We are not the biggest implement manufacturing firm in the world, or even in Canada, but we believe we are the most up-to-date. We have a world-wide connection. While our volume is still below normal our sales are gradually increasing and we are preparing to take on 25 per cent more workmen when our 1935 manufacturing programme commences.

Situation Better, But—

"In Canada the situation is brighter, while in the export field, especially South Africa and the Argentine, there has been really wonderful improvement."

Getting down to details Colonel Cockshutt turned to the Canadian trade, the real key to prosperity in the Canadian agricultural implement business.

"Two things must be solved. Wheat prices and taxes," he stated emphatically.

Wheat Pools Wrong

"Take the first—wheat," he continued. "I believe that the pools made a fundamental mistake when they started holding up our wheat crop for a higher price back in 1929 and 1930. We can't dictate to the world and by holding back in the natural marketing season we simply put off the evil day, and in doing so actually forced prices lower. In the end we had to accept a smaller price than the world would have paid gladly a few years before. The English millers, who are among the best in the world, simply turned to other sources of supply, and the African possessions of France and Italy and Australia, Russia and the South American countries were only too glad to step in while we refused to play ball. By our short-sighted policy of holding back we stimulated wheat growing throughout the world, and played into the hands of such countries as France and Italy which were trying to put themselves on a self supporting basis in the matter of food. But this present set-up I believe is not permanent.

Implement Industry Built West

"We have wonderful wheat growing land in the West and eventually it will come back. The Canadian agricultural implement industry really developed the West," he continued. "We supplied the farmers there with machinery and took nothing but their unsecured notes in return. In most cases it worked out all right, but there were some people like the man who ran into a newly arrived Englishman on his way to jail. 'What's the trouble?' this man asked. 'I could not pay for a binder, so I stole one.' 'Why you damn fool,' said the other, 'why didn't you sign a note and you would not have had to pay for it.' I am convinced that the new labor saving machinery like our 'tiller combine' will do much in getting the Canadian West out of the red by allowing farmers to grow wheat at a price that will compete with the world."

Government Spending

"But we must get our taxes down," he stated. "I absolutely agree with Premier Hepburn on his St. Lawrence seaway stand. We don't need this sort of thing, and we can't afford it. Look over the number of ships operating on the Great Lakes today which would benefit from such a canal and you will find that for every dozen Canadian boats there are sixty of American register. That should indicate who should build the canal if it is really necessary."

"Instead of devising ways and means of spending more money we should cut down present expenditures. We have too many provincial governments. One for the Maritimes and one for the three Prairie Provinces would handle the business easily. Then again we could cut down drastically on the number of members of parliament. The Dominion Government might start at Ottawa and the provincial legislatures could follow suit. Government boards and commissions should be abolished. I am not in favor of government interference in business in any form whatever."

Let C. P. R. Run Both Lines

"Our railway problem constitutes the biggest drain on our national income today. We simply can't go on pouring hundreds of millions of dollars into our railways. We don't need two systems.

"What would you suggest?"

"We have one post office system and it is working very satisfactorily. You would not want another one, would you? Why could not our railways be operated as one system under C. P. R. management with a consequent saving of millions of dollars. It is up to our politicians to find a solution. The people expect it of them."

Long Service Record

From this point we drifted naturally to politics and political questions. Colonel Cockshutt, from a very early age, has been generous in accepting public responsibility. In Brantford he served as an alderman, and in 1899 at the age of 31 he became the youngest mayor in the history of the city. He has been president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and is a director of a great many companies, including the Canadian Pacific Railway, Bell Telephone, Bank of Montreal, Royal Trust Co., and International Nickel.

He organized and financed a battalion for overseas service in the Great War and from 1921 to 1927 he capped a long public career by filling the position of Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario. In regard to the latter office he disagrees with his Elgin farmer customer, Mitchell Hepburn. He thinks that a Lieutenant-Governor is necessary, though he does believe that the name should be abbreviated to Governor only.

The hour promised had stretched to two. I rose to go. Lest the impression created by the frank criticism might be misconstrued as hopeless pessimism there was a final boast.

"I have travelled all over the world," he concluded, "but have yet to find a better country than this in which to live."

Wheat

Low Grade in Demand

THE demand from the United States for low grade Canadian wheat for feeding to livestock has increased during the past week. It has increased the price of No. 5, No. 6 and feed wheat, with No. 6 commanding a premium of a cent and a half a bushel over No. 5, because No. 6 and feed wheat are admitted to the United States under a duty of 10 per cent, and No. 5 wheat can only be so admitted after its grade has been brought down below milling standards by admixture with feed wheat. Otherwise it is subject to the duty of 42 cents a bushel.

No. 6 wheat has been selling at a discount under No. 1 northern, of only a fraction over ten cents a bushel, probably the narrowest spread that has ever been recorded on the market. Some small export of both oats and barley to the United States is also still in progress.

The demand for feed grain south of the line has also been manifested by the appearance at Moose Jaw, and other Saskatchewan points, of trucks from south of the border. These load up with feed wheat, oats, or millfeed, for transportation direct to farms in Montana and North Dakota, where feed is required, and where farmers find it cheaper to import from Canada than to buy corn in the United States and transport it at comparatively high freight rates from the centres where it is available.

• • •

French Action May Help

THE report that France intends to repeal the laws setting minimum prices for wheat, is considered encouraging, as marking a step toward restoring European wheat markets to normal conditions. The existing French surplus of wheat has been caused by the setting of high prices, the promise of which encouraged farmers to grow more wheat than would otherwise be produced, and the enforcing of which made wheat so expensive that its consumption has been drastically reduced.

The news from Germany is less encouraging, for although a shortage of foodstuffs and bread grains there is admitted, strenuous efforts are in progress to avoid importing grain to make up the deficiency. These include restrictions on feeding of grain to livestock, and the imposition of uniform standards for bread making throughout the Reich. Once that uniformity is attained, it is expected that the quality of bread may be steadily deteriorated, by the inclusion of coarse grains and potato flour, and by the prohibition of the use of pure wheat bread.

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Grasshoppers In Australia

GRASSHOPPER damage to crops is reported from Australia, but it appears that the first reports tended to exaggeration. Market observers here recall from experience in Western Canada that it is quite possible for almost complete devastation of crops to occur in one district, while neighboring districts are comparatively little affected. Recent private reports suggest that Australia may yet produce as much as 125,000,000 bushels, a quantity which is much below the average of recent years, and would allow an export surplus of only about 70,000,000 bushels.

SASK. WHEAT POOL NOT YET READY FOR MARKET ACT

Endorse Principle But Want Federal Grain Board Now

From Our Own Correspondent

REGINA. — While endorsing in principle the Natural Products Marketing act, the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool through its delegates at their annual meeting decided the present world situation was not stabilized sufficiently enough to allow them to take advantage of the act.

Until the world situation returns to normal, pool delegates were of the opinion that a federal marketing board would be more advantageous. The stand of the delegates is in line with that adopted by the directors of the pool.

Farmers Opposed

The attitude of the delegates is not in line with that of other farm producers in the west who appear to be developing an antagonism toward being forced into a complete pooling basis. Rather they believe the act does contain a means of marketing that they have tried, unsuccessfully, to obtain within the last three years, when the Saskatchewan courts threw out their scheme for a 100 per cent pool. At the Winnipeg meeting it was decided to unify proposals, that might be made by the pools individually, under the act. These proposals will come before a meeting of the three pool directorates at a later date in Winnipeg.

Directors Statement

Substantial changes in the present marketing system are necessary before any measure of price stability can be secured for the producer, according to the Saskatchewan directors' report. They also stated that a marketing organization with complete control over the crop would be necessary.

The directors are also of the opinion that establishment of a national marketing agency with complete control over the crop would place Canada in a first class position to work with other nations of the world, both exporters and importers, in an effort to find a solution to the present situation.

McFarland's Report

Mr. McFarland in making his report to the delegates stated it was his personal opinion the wheat agreement had produced beneficial results as it created an increased spirit of confidence between countries. Statistics demonstrated it has achieved a six per cent acreage reduction in the world's acreage exclusive of Russia and China. He stressed the fact that feed crops were short throughout the world and disastrously short in North America. He placed the United States coarse grain crops at only 52½ per cent of the 1928-32 five-year average. A scarcity of feed supplies

Grain and Milling in Canada

LITTLE ATTENTION GIVEN BY TRADERS TO BUDAPEST MEET

Think Wheat Committee Near End of Road

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG.—Deliberations of the international wheat committee, meeting at Budapest, are receiving comparatively little attention in the grain market. Some of the dispatches from London appear to be attributing to the committee powers which it does not possess, and the lack of which would become immediately apparent if any attempt were to be made to act outside of the functions laid down for it in the London Agreement.

The question of altering quotas, for example, for different exporting countries, which properly could arise during the first year of the life of the London Agreement, cannot arise in the second and final year of the agreement. It was agreed, both between each other, and with other countries signatory to the agreement, that Canada, Australia, the United States and Argentina would restrict their exports during the current year to 15 per cent less than would be represented by normal production on the average acreage for the preceding five years.

Need Supplementary Pact

It is quite evident that Argentina will not keep the agreement, just as it is evident that Australia and the United States will, from lack of grain, restrict their exports to a much greater degree than they undertook to do. But no permission from any of the other countries, can alter the fact, that the agreement is being broken by Argentina.

The only procedure which could regularize Argentina's action would be a supplementary agreement, made not between members of the committee, but between all the countries signatory to the agreement. That, even if it were practicable to attain, which presumably is not the case, would emphasize the powerlessness of the agreement quite as much as the breaking of it by Argentina without such regularization.

Fear Bearish Propaganda

Meetings of the committee have been marked in the past by the issuance of a good deal of propaganda on the subject of over-supplies of wheat, and some traders profess to fear the bearish possibilities of similar statements within the next week or so. This is especially the case because of the locale of the meeting, for the Danubian countries have been ardent advocates in the past of the idea of international wheat control, a control which would be exercised to keep European countries from going outside of Europe for wheat supplies until they had exhausted the possibilities of supply from countries within that continent.

But the general disposition is to regard the current meeting as probably the last that will be held of the international committee, if for no other reason than that the preparation of any formal report on the working of the agreement could not avoid pointing out in plain terms that Argentina had broken it, and that presumably nothing would be gained by such procedure.

ONLY ALTA. ABLE TO EXPORT FEEDS TO UNITED STATES

From Our Own Correspondent

OTTAWA.—Final reports of the feed and fodder conditions in Manitoba and Saskatchewan received at Ottawa this week alter the situation with respect to exports to the United States' drought area. These reports are to the effect that there is no surplus of either feed or fodder available for export in Saskatchewan and that only small quantities can be spared from Manitoba.

This means that if the United States is to draw on the Dominion for the drought area, the purchases will have to be made in Alberta.

It now appears that the United States' authorities will either have to pay more for the feed and fodder or forego purchases in this country.

U.S.A. Needs

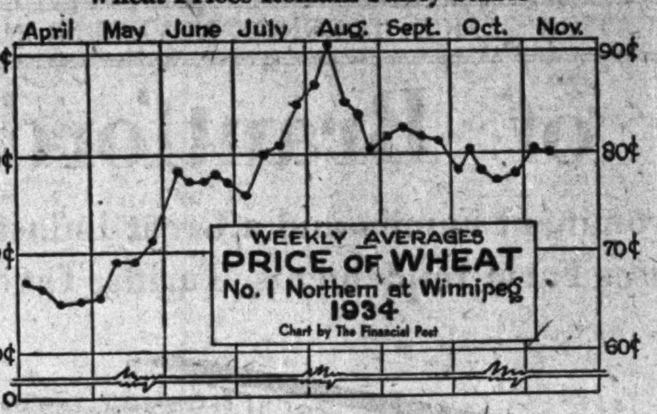
From Our Own Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D.C. — At the moment, the estimated needs of the principal drought areas in the U.S. are:

North Dakota, 500,000 tons; South Dakota, 500,000 tons; eastern Montana and Wyoming, between 200,000 and 300,000 tons; a similar amount in Minnesota, altogether, about 1,500,000 tons.

Alberta claims to have available from 30,000 to 50,000 tons of first class hay, some 300,000 tons of oat and barley straw and up to 1,500,000 tons of good green feed wheat straw. But, as stated before, transportation is the major factor in procuring the bulk of the feed. With good management in the handling and transportation, officials in the U.S. department of agriculture, however, are convinced that a large share of it can be delivered at prices making it suitable in eastern Montana and the Dakotas, the hardest hit area.

Wheat Prices Remain Fairly Stable



Failure of wheat to hold the high price level established some months ago was not unexpected. Recent price stability is cheering in view of the lack of consistent export demand.

Maple Leaf Milling Co. Earns Cash Bond Interest Under New Capitalization

Annual Report Shows $3,610,525 Written Off Capital Stock

EXPORTS SLUMP

Total Assets Reduced to $12,878,493 From $17,105,158 By Reorganization

Net earnings of Maple Leaf Milling Co. and wholly controlled subsidiaries for the year ended July 31, 1934, were $369,949, compared with $312,930 in the preceding year, according to the recently issued annual report. The document shows the reduction and alteration of capital stock, and the appropriations of surplus created by writing down capital, in accordance with the recently approved reorganization of the company's affairs.

President Charles A. Dunning states in the report that "continued decline in volume of flour exports during the year intensified competition in the domestic market. The company's plants," he says, "were maintained in good condition and charges in connection therewith were included in operating expenses."

Cash Interest Covered

The income account shows that after all deductions, the portion of bond interest payable in cash was earned. Due to the deduction of $189,368 for the portion payable in class A shares, however, a net deficit of $184,043 was realized as follows:

Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended July 31

	1934 $	1933 $
Earn. from oper.	363,340	......
Income from invests.	6,609	......
Net earnings	369,949	312,930
Less: Depreciation	163,024	162,543
Bond interest	*134,372	261,381
Bond interest	†189,368	......
Prem. on U. S. funds	......	16,618
Res. for bad debts subsids.	67,228	64,640
Bus. extens. exp. w/o	......	10,000
Bond exps. w/o	......	10,000
Stores w/o	......	10,700
Net loss	184,043	222,952
Add: Prev. surplus	229,468	408,090
Reduction in cap.	645,925	......
Adj. values of shs. recd. from ex-officers	......	43,330
Surplus forward	691,350	229,468

*Portion payable in cash.

†Portion of interest to be satisfied by issue of class A shares. Bond interest, six months, $129,374; bank interest, eight months, $59,995.

The addition to surplus of $645,925 realized from reduction of capital made up nearly the entire balance remaining in this account. Capital stock was written down from $4,430,000 in 1933 to $250,100 in 1934, a slash of $4,179,900. From this must be deducted a net amount of $569,375 for reduction in stated value of shares held by subsidiaries. This leaves a net write-off of capital stock of $3,610,525. And $2,964,600 of this was appropriated as follows:

Written off goodwill	$559,401
Writ. off leases, contrs.	500,000
Bond disct. & exp. writ. off	349,367
Business extension exp. writ. off	75,000
Inv. in Dom'n Bakeries writ. off	273,863
Receivable from former officers	*323,644
Trans. to reserve for conting.	100,000
Res. for invest. in & advs. to subsids.	267,530
Writ. off plant accts.	339,212
Sundry chgs. & adjusts of reorg. etc.	176,583
	$2,964,600

*These accounts were reduced during the year by $5,075, from sale of collateral securities and new acknowledgement of debt was obtained.

Bank Loan Deferred

The deficiency in working capital was reduced to $727,921 in 1934 from $1,877,922 in 1933, chiefly by deferring $1,993,700 of bank loans to 1938. Comparison follows:

As at July 31

	1934 $	1933 $
Current assets:		
Cash	95,942	98,345
Receivables:		
General	1,075,532	1,000,993
Subsidiaries	43,828	456,092
Due by ex-officers	......	*328,118
Less res. bad accts.	128,407	......
Advs. to subsids.	172,551	......
Inventories	2,551,392	2,918,784
	3,810,838	4,802,330
Current liabilities:		
Bank advs. sec. by invent. & rec'v'bles	3,895,500	4,315,903
Bank advs. sec. by shs. of subsids., etc.	......	2,000,000
Accts. payable	419,587	319,557
Bills rec. under disc.	179,315	......
Bond int. accrued	44,357	44,790
	4,538,759	6,680,252
Working capital	*727,921	*1,877,922
Ratio	0.84—1	0.72—1

*Excess of current liabilities.

Balance Sheet Changes

The balance sheet further reflects the changes resulting from the reorganization. Among the assets, bond discount and business extension expenses were wiped out. So was the total investment in Dominion Bakeries.

The largest balance sheet changes are in capital stock. In 1933 the A and B preferred were carried at a total of $3,430,000 and the common stock at $1,000,000; less $596,460 for holdings of subsidiaries. The new balance sheet shows the 12,455 new A preferred shares at $174,370 and the 250,100 common shares at $250,100; less $27,085 for subsidiaries' holdings.

Bonds Outstanding

The amount of first mortgage bonds outstanding is unchanged at $4,620,500, and the first mortgage bonds of the controlled Hedley Shaw Milling Co. remain at $121,800. These issues were unaltered as to amount by the reorganization, but the cash interest payable on the Maple Leaf bonds was cut from 5½ to 2¾ per cent annually to 1938, payable each Dec. 1. The June 1 payment is to be made in class A shares, as is the interest on the deferred bank loan. Control of the company rests with the three management shares, two of which are held by the Royal Trust Co., trustee for the bondholders, and one by bank creditors.

Expect Average Argentine Crop

Reports from Argentina suggest that wheat production there this year may be anything from 60,000,000 to 80,000,000 bushels short of the very heavy crop last year, which amounted to 285,000,000 bushels. It is evident that a fair average crop is thought likely, and that a bumper crop is considered to be impossible.

As Argentina, however, normally sells most of her export wheat during the early part of the calendar year, it will be quite possible for her to continue shipping wheat in large quantity up to July 31 next. It would appear that Canada's freedom from Argentine competition, which has been long hoped for, may not occur during the current crop year, but may materialize at the beginning of another crop year.

Key Facts About Wheat

	Week bu.	Previous Week bu.	Same Week Year Ago bu.
Canadian Wheat in Store:			
Fort William, Nov. 16	59,274,441	59,900,493	[illegible]2,423,332
Country elevators	96,728,960	98,367,870	[illegible]05,091,543
Total, all points, Nov. 9	255,175,071	253,900,133	[illegible]0,062,482
World Shipments, incl. flour, Nov. 16:			
North American	3,081,000	4,309,000	[illegible],494,000
Argentine	3,885,000	4,188,000	835,000
Black Sea*	336,000	80,000	180,000
Australian	1,198,000	2,812,000	1,468,000
Total, world	10,394,000	12,429,000	10,128,000
Visible Stocks:			
Canadian, Nov. 16	139,931,000	138,591,000	133,894,000
United States, Nov. 16	95,700,000	98,048,000	137,546,000
Argentine, Nov. 16	13,394,000	14,329,000	8,818,000
Australian	19,837,000	21,035,000	11,777,000
Country Marketings & Exports:†			
Canadian exports, Nov. 9	3,000,545	2,944,151	4,695,545
Cum. to Nov. 9 (15 weeks)	45,226,864	42,226,319	55,001,614
Country marketings, Nov. 2	8,073,798	9,749,046	7,742,939
Cum. to Nov. 2 (14 weeks)	140,427,423	132,353,625	131,402,488
Country deliveries, Nov. 16‡	5,437,000	6,035,000	5,696,000
Country loadings, Nov. 16‡	5,608,000	6,315,000	5,719,000

* Includes South Russia. † Excluding flour. ‡ Sanford Evans Weekly Report.

Winnipeg Grain Prices

Week to November 20

Crop year from Aug. 1, 1934 High	Low		Open Nov. 14	High for week	Low for week	Close Nov. 20
		Wheat				
.97	.74⅞	December	.77⅝	.79⅝	.77⅜	.77⅝
1.00⅛	.79⅛	May	.82½	.84	.82⅛	.82⅛
.85¾	.83	July	.83½	.84¾	.83	.83
		Oats				
.47⅝	.38½	December	.41⅞	.43	.41⅜	.42⅛
.49⅜	.39¾	May	.43⅝	.44¼	.42¾	.43¾
.44½	.42¾	July	.43½	.44	.43	.43½
		Barley				
.63¾	.49	December	.51	.54	.50⅝	.52¾
.65	.50¾	May	.53⅜	.56⅛	.53¼	.55⅛
.56¾	.53⅜	July	.53½	.56¾	.53⅜	.55⅜
		Flax				
1.74⅝	1.19	December	1.35	1.37	1.33	1.33
1.73½	1.28	May	1.39⅛	1.44⅛	1.38¼	1.38¼
1.42½	1.40⅛	July	....	1.42½	1.40⅛	1.40⅛
		Rye				
.77	.51¼	December	.56⅝	.57⅞	.55¾	.56½
.80⅛	.55½	May	.60	.61½	.59¼	.59⅞
.83	.59¾	July	....	.61⅞	.60⅝	.60⅝

TO REORGANIZE EAST. BAKERIES INTO NEW FIRM

Maple Leaf Milling Co. Offers Concessions to Preferred Stock

Eastern Bakeries Ltd., controlled subsidiary of Maple Leaf Milling Co., is to be reorganized by formation of a new company which will acquire its undertaking and assets, as a result of the reorganization of Maple Leaf Milling Co., The Financial Post is informed.

Maple Leaf Milling Co. has guaranteed dividends on the $600,000 of 6½ per cent preferred stock of the bakery company. Of this stock, $200,000 is owned by the parent company and $400,000 by other investors. There is also $500 of common stock, divided into 10,000 shares of five cents each of which Maple Leaf Milling owns 5,001 shares.

Offer A Shares

An offer of 14,000 new class A preferred shares of Maple Leaf has been made to the holders of the $400,000 of Eastern Bakeries' preferred, for cancellation of the present dividend guarantee. This would mean payment of 3½ Maple Leaf A shares to holders of each $100 share of Eastern Bakeries preferred. In addition, it is proposed that Maple Leaf Milling Co. guarantee dividends of 3¼ per cent on preferred shares of the new company, half the present rate, for the next 10 years.

Maple Leaf Milling Co. would also cancel its $200,000 of preferred stock and take 200,000 shares of no par value common stock in the new company in exchange. The parent milling company would thus control the bakery firm by ownership of all its common shares, and would get nothing for its present holdings of common stock. It would also cancel $100,000 of indebtedness of Eastern Bakeries in exchange for $100,000 of preferred stock in the new company.

Special Provisions

Holders of the preferred stock in the new Eastern Bakeries would at all times be entitled to elect all but one of a majority of the board of directors, or a majority if the new preferred shares became in arrears of 6½ per cent of dividends.

A clause in the proposed reorganization would require Eastern Bakeries to buy its flour from Maple Leaf Milling Co. at market prices, it is understood. The board of directors, however, by a majority vote, could decide to purchase the flour from other sources.

Near Completion

The reorganization plan is in abeyance, pending completion of negotiations and legal details. It is understood, however, that the scheme has virtually been accepted, and that completion of legal technicalities will put it into effect.

Eastern Bakeries operates a chain of bakeries in the Maritime provinces with plants at Moncton, N.S. and Saint John, Fredericton and Campbellton, N.B. Its head office is located at Saint John. Maple Leaf Milling Co. acquired control of the enterprise in July, 1929, through purchase of the majority of the common shares.

STRIKE IN ALBERTA AIMED AT GRADING OF DOMINION GOVT.

Ukrainian Farmers Want Less Strict Grading of Wheat

From Our Own Correspondent

EDMONTON.—The grain delivery strike, which was initiated a couple of weeks ago at Mundare, has now spread to twelve market towns. With varying degrees of success the strike promoters have worked to tie up deliveries, picketing roads, and overturning, or threatening to overturn wagons of farmers who might attempt to take grain to the elevators.

The community in which these events have been taking place is predominantly Ukrainian in nationality, and much of the speaking and printed propaganda in favor of the strike has taken place in that language. While there are claims that communism is at the bottom of the movement, the extent of the part played by political ideas is difficult to determine, and also the extent to which participation is voluntary or secured under pressure.

Strict Grading Practised

Nominally the strike is directed against elevator companies, including the Alberta Wheat Pool, which is represented at most of the points where trouble is taking place. The demand is for higher grades and higher prices. Largely, however, it is directed against the Dominion Government, since victory for the strikers could only be obtained by the Government altering the legal definitions of grain grades, and by extending its price stabilization operations.

RELIANCE
GRAIN COMPANY LIMITED
Owners and Operators Country Elevators and Terminals
Exporters and Shippers
SMITH, MURPHY CO. INC.
510 PRODUCE EXCHANGE, NEW YORK
Head Office: 919 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg
Branch Offices: Toronto and Vancouver

Northern Elevator Company
Limited
Incorporated 1893
OLDEST ESTABLISHED GRAIN FIRM IN CANADA
40 YEARS OF CONTINUOUS PUBLIC SERVICE
Head Office:
GRAIN EXCHANGE — WINNIPEG, MAN.

THE CANADIAN CONSOLIDATED GRAIN
COMPANY LIMITED
Operators of Country Elevators in Manitoba and Saskatchewan and Terminal Elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur
Grain Commission Merchants—Shippers and Handlers of All Grains
Head Office: WINNIPEG CANADA

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LIMITED

and Subsidiary Companies

Consolidated Balance Sheet, July 31, 1934

ASSETS

Current Assets:			
Cash in Banks and on Hand		$ 98,650.50	
Dominion of Canada Construction costs of additional storage tanks at Vancouver Terminal Elevator No. 3 advanced on behalf of the Dominion of Canada, due November 8, 1934.		239,575.77	
General Accounts Receivable Including advances secured by farmers' grain, storage charges and other accruals, after providing for estimated doubtful accounts.		456,314.99	
Inventories as determined and certified to by responsible officers of the Company:			
Grain Stocks Stocks of grain which are net after deducting storage tickets, etc., are located at terminal and country elevators and are valued on the basis of market prices July 31, 1934, dependent on location.	$5,285,748.69		
Twine, Coal and Sundry Merchandise At cost	433,230.22	5,718,978.91	$ 6,515,520.17
Investments:			
Memberships, not exceeding market values		$ 65,775.80	
Mortgages and Agreements of Sale		33,601.68	
Preferred and Common Stocks		16,500.00	
			115,877.48
Deferred Charges:			
Bond Discounts and Expenses Less amounts written off		$ 263,466.06	
Deferred and Prepaid Expenses		62,067.90	
			325,533.96
Bonds Purchased in Anticipation of Sinking Fund Requirements:			
First Mortgage Gold Bonds:			
Series "A" due 1948, par value $300,000.00, at a cost of		$ 235,783.75	
Series "B" due 1949, par value $ 44,500.00, at a cost of		36,127.50	
			271,911.25
Capital Assets:			
Country and Terminal Elevators, Sites, Warehouses, Printing Plant, Machinery, Office and Other Equipment At cost subject to the inclusion of $505,579.97, representing the balance of the amount by which elevator properties were written up in 1926 and to which reference is made in this year's report of the directors.		$10,837,063.22	
Less—Reserves for Depreciation		4,046,793.55	
		$6,790,269.67	
Publication Establishment Account The establishment costs of The Country Guide Limited, determined June 1, 1918—see Capital Surplus as per contra.		106,889.56	
Timber Limits		60,000.00	
			6,957,159.23
			$14,186,002.09

LIABILITIES

Current Liabilities:			
Bank Loans and Overdrafts—secured		$3,784,239.47	
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities		693,825.41	
Mortgage Payments—Due August 31, 1934		97,941.92	
Bond and Mortgage Interest Accrued		35,185.50	
Shareholders' Dividends:			
Unclaimed Dividends of prior years	$ 22,101.38		
Dividend declared payable September 15, 1934	126,937.22	149,038.60	
Dominion, Provincial and other taxes		64,871.34	
			$ 4,825,102.24
Funded and Mortgage Debt:			
First Mortgage Sinking Fund Twenty-Year Gold Bonds:			
Authorized	$7,500,000.00		
Series "A" 5 per cent, due January 2, 1948		$3,750,000.00	
Series "B" 5½ per cent, due May 1, 1949		750,000.00	
		$4,500,000.00	
Less—Bonds Redeemed and Cancelled through Sinking Fund:			
Series "A" 1948 bonds	$723,000.00		
Series "B" 1949 bonds	130,000.00	853,000.00	
		$3,647,000.00	
Mortgages		177,359.31	
			3,824,359.31
Capital, Reserve and Surplus:			
Capital Stock:			
Authorized—200,000 shares—par value $25.00			
Subscribed—135,098 shares	$3,377,450.00		
Less—3,342 shares forfeited, now held in treasury	83,550.00	$3,293,900.00	
Deduct—Amounts Unpaid		139,528.92	
		$3,154,371.08	
General Reserve		1,710,282.22	
Capital Surplus:			
Balance at Credit July 31, 1933, arising from Forfeiture of Capital Stock	$ 37,167.07		
Deduct—Adjustment relative to Re-allotments of Forfeited Shares during the year	367.10		
	$ 36,799.97		
Add—Amount Transferred from Earned Surplus against Publication Establishment Costs, see contra	106,889.56	$ 143,689.53	
Earned Surplus—in terms of separate statement		$ 528,197.71	
			5,536,540.54
			$14,186,002.09

Approved on behalf of the Board:
R. S. LAW, Director.
E. E. BAYNE, Director.

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS:

We have made an examination of the books and accounts of United Grain Growers Limited and Subsidiary Companies for the fiscal year ending July 31, 1934, and have obtained all the information and explanations which we have required.

The quantities and values of the stocks of grain, twine, coal and sundry merchandise have been certified to by responsible officers of the companies and adequate provision has been made for all accounts considered doubtful. The securities covering the investments in memberships, stocks and bonds, have been produced for our inspection or verified by certificates from the depositaries, and bank loans and overdrafts and cash in banks have been confirmed by certificates obtained by us direct from the companies' bankers. We have taken reasonable care to satisfy ourselves that all liabilities at July 31, 1934, have been taken up on the books as at that date.

We report that, in our opinion, the above consolidated balance sheet as at July 31, 1934, is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the affairs of United Grain Growers Limited and Subsidiary Companies according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Companies.

Winnipeg, October 25, 1934.
PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO., Auditors.

Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss and Earned Surplus, July 31, 1934

Profit for the year ending July 31, 1934 Before charging or providing for the undernoted			$963,880.56
Deduct:			
Interest on Bonds and Mortgages		$205,691.55	
Proportion of Bond Discount and Expenses Written Off		19,548.00	
Directors' Fees		10,201.00	
Provision for Depreciation on Capital Assets		469,917.55	
Provision for Dominion and Provincial Taxation		42,238.07	747,596.17
			$216,284.39
Profit arising from Redemption of Company's Bonds during year			35,740.00
Surplus: Balance at Credit July 31, 1933		$560,350.10	
Less—Amount Transferred to Capital Surplus	$106,889.56		
Amount Written Down on Memberships	50,350.00	157,239.56	403,110.54
			$655,134.93
Deduct—Dividend of 4 per cent to Shareholders			126,937.22
Earned Surplus July 31, 1934			$528,197.71

NORRIS GRAIN COMPANY
LIMITED
WINNIPEG AND TORONTO
PRIVATE WIRE SERVICE
GRAIN AND STOCKS
Represented by NORRIS GRAIN CO. at
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From Wagon to Sea-Board —
— Fair and Efficient dealing is the "A.P." Standard of Service.
The ALBERTA PACIFIC GRAIN COMPANY Ltd
LICENSED AND BONDED WITH THE BOARD OF GRAIN COMMISSIONERS

Insurance for Buyer and Seller

INSURANCE SALES GAIN SEASONALLY DURING OCTOBER

Twenty Per Cent Increase Over Previous Month

A seasonal increase of 20 per cent was recorded in sales of new ordinary life insurance in Canada and Newfoundland in October. Total sales of paid for business excluding sales of annuities and pension bonds were $31,342,000 in that month, according to Sales Research Bureau.

Compared with a year ago the October sales were slightly lower, the difference being six per cent. For the first ten months of the year, total sales are only 1.0 per cent below the corresponding figure for last year. Cumulative sales to date have been $306,160,000.

Maritimes Improve

By provinces, Manitoba, and the three Maritime Provinces all showed gains in October as compared with a year ago. Newfoundland was also ahead. Greatest slump was in Quebec province where sales were $2,800,000 below the same figure last year. All provinces showed good gains in October sales as compared with the previous month. This did not apply however to the Newfoundland total.

Post readers who use these figures for comparison each month should notice particularly that the monthly totals for the first three months of 1934 were recently revised by the Bureau to exclude all sales of annuity and pension bonds.

Comparative figures follow:

(A) Sales By Provinces

	Oct. 1934 $	Sept. 1934 $	Oct. 1933 $
B. C.	2,047,000	1,542,000	2,157,000
Alta.	1,299,000	1,038,000	1,371,000
Sask.	1,352,000	980,000	1,365,000
Man.	2,008,000	1,256,000	1,645,000
Ont.	12,945,000	10,701,000	13,754,000
Que.	9,404,000	8,610,000	12,156,000
N. B.	774,000	719,000	737,000
N. S.	1,130,000	896,000	1,015,000
P. E. I. ...	115,000	91,000	102,000
Nfld.	268,000	290,000	232,000
	31,342,000	26,123,000	34,534,000

Total sales:	
Ten months, 1933	309,198,000
1934	306,160,000
Decrease, per cent	1.0
Decrease, Oct., 1934 from Oct., 1933	—6%

(B) Sales By Months, 1932-34

	1932 $	1933 $	1934 $
Jan.	39,289,000	29,928,000	27,728,000
Feb.	40,636,000	28,095,000	29,036,000
Mar.	39,858,000	31,763,000	32,564,000
April	35,922,000	30,591,000	33,296,000
May	33,653,000	31,916,000	33,184,000
June	43,912,000	34,114,000	32,277,000
July	36,720,000	32,165,000	33,951,000
Aug.	31,138,000	29,749,000	26,659,000
Sept.	27,974,000	27,443,000	26,123,000
Oct.	32,918,000	33,434,000	31,342,000
Nov.	37,417,000	36,061,000	....
Dec.	32,852,000	38,967,000	....

Figures represent new paid for ordinary business by 19 companies having in force at Jan. 1, 1934, 91 per cent of the total business in force in Canada. Figures represent both Canada and Newfoundland and are prepared by the Sales Research Bureau, Hartford, Conn.

Rule on Classification of Part Sprinkler Risks

Partially sprinklered risks should be segregated in reporting losses to the department of insurance, loss on the sprinklered portion being reported in the sprinklered classification and loss on the other being reported under the classification appropriate to the nature of the risk, it is announced in the recently published annual report of the Dominion department of insurance.

This system has been adopted, it is stated, following consultation with the companies. The question was raised in acute form in 1932, following the Port Arthur Pulp and Paper Corp. conflagration. Loss in this fire amounted to $2,000,000, less than 15 per cent of which represented the mill buildings, the sprinklered portion.

Jurisdiction Battle Closed If Governments Co-operate

Retiring President of C.L.O.A. Sees End of Long Struggle With New Balance of Powers

That the long, bitter battle for insurance jurisdiction in Canada is apparently settled, but that the "permanence and success of this conclusion" will depend on the degree of support and co-operation extended by administration officials of the federal and provincial insurance departments, was the view expressed in Toronto last week at the annual meeting of the Canadian Life Officers Association.

The opinion was expressed in the presidential address of the association read to the meeting by Ford S. Kumpf in the absence on account of illness of J. H. Lithgow, retiring president. Mr. Kumpf was elected president for 1934-35 at the meeting. A. H. Beaton, of the National Life, was elected first vice-president and V. R. Smith, Confederation Life, second vice-president.

Claims Are Reconciled

"During the last year," reported Mr. Lithgow, "important amendments have been made in Dominion insurance legislation to make more certain that the legislation conforms, to the utmost, with the legal limits as they now appear to be fixed by the Privy Council decision of October 22, 1931, and that the conflicting claims of certain groups of British and foreign insurers are reconciled.

"It is a matter of satisfaction to report that there is evidence that the legislation is now not unsatisfactory to the provinces and that, apparently, it settles the disputes which have been carried on for many years with the Dominion Department of Insurance and certain groups of insurers.

"The Dominion legislation, as now amended, would appear to recognize a very well balanced division of responsibility and authority as between the Dominion and the provinces. The Dominion has supervision as to the solvency of its own and all other companies registered with it, including the inspection of such companies and the valuation of their assets and liabilities.

"This leaves to the province the control of insurers and underwriters licensed only by them and the regulation of the business of insurance as such, including such matters as the control and interpretation of all policy contracts, the rights and status of beneficiaries and the licensing of all agents.

"This agrees very closely with the division of authority referred to by Mr. Moore in his presidential address of 1932, and permits the Dominion Department of Insurance to continue to exercise those supervising functions which our companies have always felt were best centralized in one authority and were the most vital to their well being and prestige.

"This well-balanced distribution of responsibility and authority, reached only after long and arduous study and negotiation, has been obtained without any amendment to the British North America Act.

"The permanence and success of this conclusion to these negotiations, represented by this distribution, depend upon the degree of willing and active support and co-operation given to the legislation by the officials responsible for administration of the Dominion and the several provincial insurance statutes."

New Life Director

HON. CHARLES McCREA

Recently elected a director of the Imperial Life Assurance Co.

GENERAL FOODS PENSION PLAN OPERATES HERE

International Merchandising Firm Employs 500 in Canada

The 500 employees in Canada of General Foods, Ltd., will benefit by a new co-operative annuity plan announced by the company this week. The plan is being jointly written by the Prudential of America and the Metropolitan Life, and became effective Sept. 1, 1934. It covers all employees of the company both in Canada and the United States. In all the company has 45 plants and 29 separate sales divisions.

Joint contributions of company and employees will provide fixed monthly incomes to be paid employees when they reach retirement eligibility—age 60 for women, 65 for men. The company pays more than half the total cost of the retirement plan.

Example of Benefits

Amount of monthly income depends on length of service and rate of earnings prior to retirement. Payments by the company and the employee obtain for the participant a retirement income more than twice as large, on the average, as he could purchase individually through annuity insurance.

An example: an employee 30 years old, earning $35 a week, will contribute toward the plan $1.84 forty-eight times a year, and his payments will be matched by General Foods. If he remains in the same earnings classification and makes this same weekly contribution until age 65, his retirement income will be $112 monthly. Actuarial studies show that the average man of 65 can look forward to another 12 years of life.

All participating workers have the option if they should leave the company of, (1) having their contributions returned, or, (2) leaving them with the insurance company as a paid-up annuity. But if they have participated for 15 consecutive years, they can, by leaving their own deposits with the insurance companies, receive retirement income based on the company's contributions, as well as their own.

Upon retirement, an employee may expect to enjoy an income equivalent to two per cent of his average earnings for every year of his participation in the plan. For instance, an employee age 35 today will, on retirement, receive each month 60 per cent of whatever his average monthly salary may be during the next 30 years.

Dividends the Same For Manufacturers

The same scale of dividends on participating policies and a reduction in interest rate for funds left on deposit has been announced for 1935 by the Manufacturers Life Insurance Co.

The new rate of interest on funds left on deposit will be 4¼ per cent as compared with 4¾ per cent a year ago.

The 1935 dividend scale will be the same as has been paid by the company for the past three years.

Ford S. Kumpf Gains Insurance Presidency

"Am I too Frivolous?" He Asks Friend —Comes from Waterloo

After a lapse of exactly 30 years, the presidency of the Canadian Life Officers Association rests once more within the portals of the Dominion Life Assurance Co., of Waterloo.

Thirty years ago this month the association elected as its seventh chief executive, Thomas Hilliard, president and founder of the Dominion Life. Last week they elected to the same high office, his successor, Ford S. Kumpf.

Product of Waterloo

Ford Kumpf is a local boy who made good in his own home town. Next Tuesday he will celebrate the fact that 58 years ago he was born in Waterloo, the son of Christian Kumpf who for many years was postmaster of this fine old Western Ontario community. His mother was also a native of the town.

At the age of 19 he went to work for the Dominion Life which at that time was only six years old. For seven years he served the company in various capacities. Then he resigned to take up public service in his community as town treasurer, town clerk and manager of public utilities.

In 1914 he returned to the life company as assistant manager and five years later became managing director. In 1929 on the retirement of Thomas Hilliard, he was elected president of the company.

Sense of Humor

"Am I too frivolous for this job?" asked Mr. Kumpf of a friend when he was approached to accept the presidency of the association. The remark is illuminating for Ford Kumpf has a keen sense of humor and plenty of common sense to boot. He is one of the few presidents in the association's history, who has not been an actuary or a mathematician.

Mr. Kumpf thinks in terms of human beings rather than in figures. Both are essential to the life insurance business, but the Life Officers Association has been weighted heavily on the side of the mathematicians in its 40-odd years of existence.

Acted Boldly in 1931

Some of the things Mr. Kumpf has done up at Waterloo with the Dominion Life in recent years are indicative of the type of leadership he has given his company. For instance in 1931 the company took a bold step by announcing that dividends on all participating policies would be deferred for a period of one year.

The step was almost a bolt from the blue to company representatives but their personal loyalty to Ford Kumpf proved more than equal to the exigencies of the situation.

FORD S. KUMPF

Explaining the move to a representative of The Financial Post a short while later, Mr. Kumpf said:

"The experience of this company ten years ago convinced me that it was the only wise step to take. After the war, this company thought it could get by without making adjustments in dividends and policies. We found along with every other company that we were wrong.

"Those that took their medicine early came out of their difficulties quickest. We delayed action and then when other companies were on the upgrade we had to do the things we should have done several years earlier. This time I made up my mind we would face the music right off the bat."

Losses Now Retrieved

That was three years ago. Today, representatives of the company boast that by the end of 1934 they will have made up all the losses in business in force of the past four years. They feel their troubles are behind them—not ahead. They are enthusiastic in believing that Ford Kumpf acted wisely in taking the depression bull firmly by the horns in 1931.

This is the man who will head the "blue chip" body of the Canadian life insurance business in 1935.

New Schedule Announced For Ontario Equitable Life

Revised rates and policy conditions were announced to agents at a three-day convention of the Ontario Equitable Life at Waterloo this week. As stated last week in The Financial Post the changes affect largely the policies which carry a large investment element.

The meeting inaugurated the company's fifteenth year in business. In the anniversary campaign the company wrote 50 per cent more business than in October of last year. The meeting was addressed by F. B. Relyea, actuary of the company who explained the new rates, and E. H. McKinney, superintendent of agencies, on planned estates.

New and Old Rates

As an example of the changes in rates and values which have been made, it is pointed out that rates for the company's whole life select risk policy have been slightly increased below age 40 and decreased above that age. At the same time the company by increasing materially the paid-up values granted has made the policy more attractive to policyholders who in later years find it necessary to drop their policies.

Comparative rates and paid-up values in the company's non-par whole life selected policy on the new schedule follow:

Ages:	25	35	45	55
Old rate	$13.46	$18.42	$27.39	$43.56
New rate	13.54	18.51	27.39	43.50
Old paid-up value in 20 years	$515	$574	$620	$661
New paid-up value in 20 years	607	634	652	676

Life Companies Make Petition Quebec Enquiry

Members' companies of the Canadian Life Officers Association have $54,625,000 invested in the bonds, debentures and preferred and common stocks of public utility companies under scrutiny in Quebec according to figures presented by A. E. Pequegnat of Mutual of Canada at the annual meeting of the association.

The figures represent returns from 38 of the association's 44 members.

They were prepared at the request of the securities committee of the association in connection with the enquiry now being made into the operation of public utility companies in Quebec Province.

Consideration is being given by the association to the preparation of a brief to be sent to the Quebec Commission, setting forth the views of member companies.

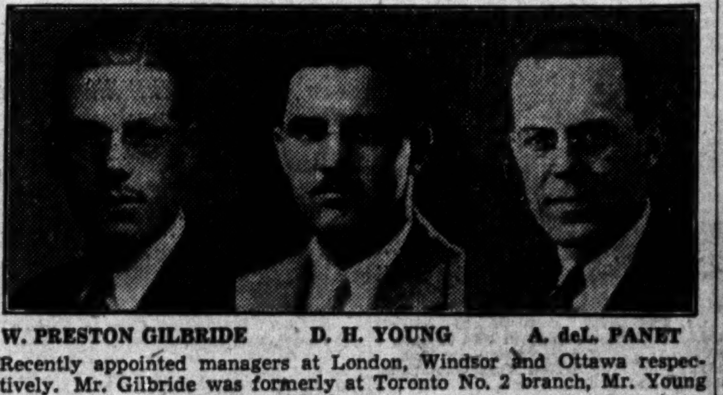
Licenses Issued

Commercial Union Fire Insurance Co. of N.Y. has been granted a certificate of registry authorizing it to transact, in Canada, earthquake, explosion, falling aircraft, hail, sprinkler leakage and tornado insurance, limited to insurance of the same property as insured under a fire contract by the company, in addition to fire insurance for which it is already registered.

California Insurance Co. has been granted a certificate of registry authorizing it to transact, in Canada, falling aircraft, earthquake, hail and riot and civil commotion insurance, limited to the insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of fire insurance of the company, in addition to the classes for which it is already registered.

American Central Insurance Co. has been granted a certificate of registry authorizing it to transact, in Canada, earthquake insurance, limited to the insurance of the same property as is insured under a fire policy by the company, in addition to the classes for which it is already registered.

Great-West Life Managers



W. PRESTON GILBRIDE **D. H. YOUNG** **A. deL. PANET**

Recently appointed managers at London, Windsor and Ottawa respectively. Mr. Gilbride was formerly at Toronto No. 2 branch, Mr. Young at London and Mr. Panet at Windsor.

Ontario L. C. B. Self Insuring Its Fire Risk

Over 300 fire insurance policies protecting Ontario Liquor Control Board stores and stocks against fire have been cancelled and the board has set up a fund of $210,000 to take care of possible losses, The Financial Post learns. It is understood that this fund will be added to from year to year. Approximate value of the stores and stocks owned by the boad is $10,000,000. Loss recorded since formation of the board has been excellent.

No such arrangement has been made regarding the guaranty, burglary, automobile and other types of insurance carried by the board, these policies all having been renewed. It is believed that there will be no attempt to set up self-insurance funds for casualty insurance lines.

Action of the Liquor Board was forced on it by the Government. It is interesting that only the fire insurance is being carried by the board itself, early indications being that all types of insurance carried by the Ontario government would be cancelled.

SUGGESTS CHANGES FEDERAL CONTROL GUARANTEE INSCE.

Reserves Said Insufficient, Amounts Often Too Large

Changes in the basis of reserve for unearned premiums of guarantee business are suggested by G. D. Finlayson, Dominion superintendent of insurance, in his recently published annual report. The suggestions are made as a result of the experience obtained in attempting to liquidate the business of the Union Indemnity Co. Further, it is suggested that there should be rigid limitation of the aggregate amount of risk insured under any one bond to an amount bearing a proper proportion to the average risk handled by the insurer.

The fact that many surety bonds extend over long periods of time and are non-cancellable by their terms make them difficult of cancellation by negotiation. Reinsurance is therefore the only way that long and expensive litigation may be avoided, it is pointed out.

Reserve Insufficient

In the case of the Union Indemnity Co., however, it was found that, after a careful canvass of the market, the premiums asked for reinsurance were considerably greater than the reserve for unearned premiums required. In many cases the premium asked was the amount of the accumulated premiums paid on the risk since its inception while the reserve maintained was only the unearned portion of the current year's premium.

This indicates that the present basis for reserves for such risks is inadequate, it is pointed out. If it were found impossible to reinsure these risks all types of the company's policyholders would suffer as there is no segregation of deposit especially for the liabilities of the guarantee business.

Reinsurance Difficulties

Difficulty was also experienced in this particular case in obtaining reinsurance of one very large construction bond due to the fact that the amount of this bond was out of all proportion to the average and aggregate risk of the company. Control of the maximum amount to be handled by any company is therefore suggested.

Property Damage Up 15 Per Cent From Last Year

The increasing toll of life and property taken by automobile accidents in Ontario is revealed in the recently published report of the Ontario Department of Highways. The report shows that 360 lives have been lost in motor accidents this year to the end of September, as compared with 287 in the same period of 1933. Further, property damage has amounted to $685,228, as compared with $592,934 in the first nine months of 1933, an increase of 15.6 per cent.

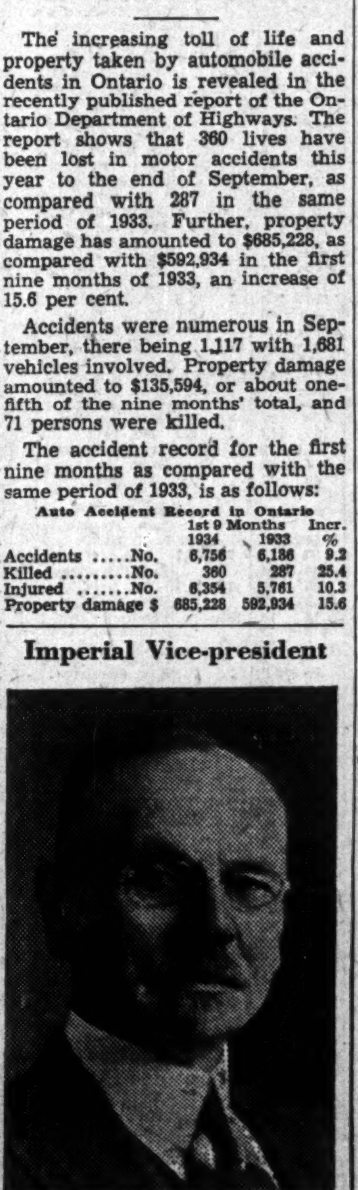
Accidents were numerous in September, there being 1,117 with 1,681 vehicles involved. Property damage amounted to $135,594, or about one-fifth of the nine months' total, and 71 persons were killed.

The accident record for the first nine months as compared with the same period of 1933, is as follows:

Auto Accident Record in Ontario

	1st 9 Months 1934	1933	Incr. %
Accidents .....No.	6,756	6,186	9.2
Killed ....No.	360	287	25.4
Injured ....No.	6,354	5,761	10.3
Property damage $	685,228	592,934	15.6

Imperial Vice-president



J. F. WESTON

Recently appointed vice-president of the Imperial Life Assurance Co. Mr. Weston has been managing director for a number of years and will continue in this capacity.

Insurance Inklings

H. W. SHOOK, C.L.U., has been appointed South African branch manager of the Manufacturers Life. Mr. Shook was cashier at Winnipeg, Brandon and Regina before being sent as resident secretary to Singapore.

A. G. ROLPH, of Rolph, Clark, Stone Co., Toronto, was recently elected a director of the Gore District Mutual Fire.

YOU SHOULD SMOKE PICOBAC

Mr. PICOBAC Sketched from Life

"The papers tell us what to eat to reduce our weight . . . what to eat to increase our weight . . . how to sleep at night . . . how to carry on by day.

"But I don't see much expert advice in the Health Columns about how to be plain happy and comfortable. Whatever keeps a man happy and comfortable is good for his health, I take it. Picobac is my daily comfort. I'm always happy and I'm in mighty good health.

"So as your friend I recommend Picobac to you knowing that you will find it a mild . . . cool . . . sweet smoke.

"Smoke Picobac and be happy and comfortable.

"And don't forget you get more tobacco for your money. Good for making cigarettes, too."

NEW SEAL-TIGHT POUCH 15¢
HANDY POCKET TIN 10¢
ALSO IN ½-POUND "LOK-TOP" TINS

"IT DOES TASTE GOOD IN A PIPE"!

Picobac

Imperial Tobacco Company of Canada, Limited

GROWN IN SUNNY SOUTHERN ONTARIO

"Canada's Largest Fire Mutual"
The WAWANESA MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
HEAD OFFICE—WAWANESA, MAN.
Operating in Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia
FIRE WINDSTORM SPRINKLER LEAKAGE AUTOMOBILE LIABILITY DOCTORS AND DENTISTS LIABILITY PLATE GLASS
Insurance in force over $243,000,000
APPLICATIONS INVITED FOR AGENCIES IN ALL PROVINCES
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NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL FIRE ASSOCIATION
SEATTLE WASHINGTON
HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA
HAMILTON ONTARIO
WRITING FIRE AND AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE AT COST ASSETS [illegible]
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Toronto
Ottawa
Vancouver
Victoria
Edmonton
Calgary
Saskatoon
Winnipeg
Montreal
Quebec City
St. John
Halifax
ALL POLICIES NON-ASSESSABLE PAYING DIVIDENDS RANGING FROM 20% TO 30%

Turn your PHYSICAL FITNESS to financial advantage

Good health can yield dividends in enjoyment of life, not only for yourself but for your dependents.

The Great-West Life now offers you a new Preferred Whole Life Participating policy at exceptionally low rates.

If you are in good physical trim, you can now provide, without additional strain on your purse, increased protection for your dependents. Under this plan you also share in the profit earnings of the Company. The policy contains every modern provision and its profits can be used to your advantage in many ways.

Annual Premium Required for $5,000
Whole Life Plan—With Profits—For Select Risks.
Age 30 .... $ 92.25
Age 40 .... $130.05
Age 50 .... $197.75

Write to our nearest Branch Office or to Head Office, Winnipeg, for details of this attractive new policy.

THE GREAT-WEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

A MUTUAL COMPANY
NORTH AMERICAN LIFE
Solid as the Continent
Head Office: Toronto, Canada
ALL PROFITS FOR POLICYHOLDERS

WITH PROFIT

Twenty-Three dollars per thousand in paid up insurance is being added this year to every Prudential of London whole life policy, as a bonus to the assured. These "with profit" policies are amongst lowest net cost policies in Canada. Is your insurance earning money for your estate as well as affording the soundest protection? The Prudential of London, England, can show many reasons why it should be the company of your selection when buying insurance, whether it is—

LIFE — FIRE or CASUALTY
THE PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED OF LONDON ENGLAND
Head Office for Canada: 465 St. John Street, Montreal, Quebec

1884 - 1934
A REPUTATION SUSTAINED ....

Half a century of sound conservative management has established this Company's solid dependability. Its Golden Jubilee finds it with an unblemished record for consistent fair dealing and prompt settlement of policy-holders' claims.

The PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE Mutual Insurance Company
Portage la Prairie, Man.
PORTAGE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. MUTUAL SERVICE WITH SECURITY
TORONTO VANCOUVER EDMONTON MONTREAL
78

Established 1869
Strength• Stability•
Assurances in Force (Dec. 31, 1933) $518,521,336.00
Assets $138,912,508.00
Surplus Funds and Contingency Reserves $11,917,520.04
A Purely Mutual Company
Every dollar of surplus earnings belongs to policy-holders and is either actually paid or allotted as cash dividends or held in trust for future distribution.
THE MUTUAL LIFE Assurance Company OF CANADA
HEAD OFFICE WATERLOO, ONT.

FIDELITY
Insurance Company
of Canada
TORONTO

Classified Advertisements

Classified ads cost 4c. per word and figure for each insertion. Minimum ad, $1.75. Add five words when box number is required. Classified ads payable in advance.

Business Wanted

FIRM WITH LONG AND SUCCESSFUL manufacturing and selling experience is in a position to add a new line capable of national and export development. Will invest in or buy outright; preferably in old established business of high repute where owners are thinking of retiring. Address in confidence. Box 222, The Financial Post.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

The Royal Bank of Canada

DIVIDEND NO. 189

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of two per cent. (being at the rate of eight per cent. per annum) upon the paid-up capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current quarter and will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after Saturday, the first day of December next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of October, 1934.

By order of the Board.

M. W. WILSON,
General Manager.

Montreal, Que., October 16, 1934.

The Dominion Bank

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of two and one-half per cent upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the quarter ending 31st December, 1934, making a total distribution of ten per cent for the current year—the Dividend will be payable at the Head Office of the Bank and its Branches on and after Wednesday, the 2nd day of January, 1935, to shareholders of record of the 20th December, 1934.

By Order of the Board.

Dudley Dawson,
General Manager.

Toronto, 15th November, 1934.

The Bank of Nova Scotia

DIVIDEND No. 260

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of three per cent on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the current quarter to shareholders of record of December 15th, and that the same will be payable on and after Wednesday, the second day of January next, at any of the offices of the Bank in Canada.

By order of the Board,

H. F. PATTERSON,
General Manager.

Halifax, N.S., November 13th, 1934.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

Dividend No. 191

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of two per cent in Canadian funds on the paid-up capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 30th November, 1934, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Saturday, 1st December next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st October, 1934. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board,

S. H. LOGAN,
General Manager.

Toronto, 19th October, 1934.

The Montreal Cottons Limited

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of One and Three Quarters per cent (1¾%), being at the rate of Seven per cent (7%) per annum, has been declared upon the Preferred Stock of the Company, and cheques will be mailed on the fifteenth day of December next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 30th day of November, 1934.

By Order of the Board,

HUGH A. WILSON,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Valleyfield, November 14, 1934.

THRIFT STORES, LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the following Dividends have been declared by Thrift Stores, Limited:

One and Five-eighths per cent. (1⅝%) on the 6½% FIRST CUMULATIVE REDEEMABLE CONVERTIBLE PREFERENCE SHARES, and

One and Three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the SECOND CUMULATIVE REDEEMABLE CONVERTIBLE PREFERENCE SHARES.

The above Dividends are for the quarter ending December 31st, 1934, payable January 1st, 1935, to shareholders of record December 15th, 1934.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

THOS. F. MUNDY,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, November 16th, 1934.

Barcelona Traction, Light & Power Company, Ltd.

(Incorporated under the Laws of the Dominion of Canada)

5½% FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the half-yearly interest on the 5½% First Mortgage Bonds of the Company, payable in Pesetas, and due 1st December, 1934, will be paid on and after such date at the Office of Messrs. Arnus-Gari, 9, Paseo de Gracia, Barcelona, Spain, against production of Coupon No. 46.

Bondholders have the option of collecting the above peseta interest at The Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto, in Canadian currency at the current rate of exchange between Madrid and Toronto for the day upon which such coupons are presented for payment.

DATED this 20th day of November, 1934.

For
BARCELONA TRACTION, LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.
E. H. MERRY, Secretary.

Apple Growers Convene

Plans are already well under way for the annual convention of the Nova Scotia Fruit Growers' Association which will be held at Kentville, December 4 to 7.

SR. BONDHOLDERS CANADA BISCUIT WILL MEET AGAIN

Reorganization Plan Not Ready — Deny Merger Rumors

Holders of the prior lien and first mortgage bonds of Canada Biscuit Co. after several adjournments will hold a reconvened meeting at Montreal on December 24. In an official announcement from the company, it is stated that it is still too early to indicate whether the directors will be ready to submit a plan of capital reorganization. The directors add that they are receiving close cooperation from holders of both classes of bonds.

The company also denies rumors of a merger with any other biscuit or confectionery company in Canada. "Canada Biscuit Company is not interested in any consolidation or linking up with any other company or group of companies," the official statement reads. "Its physical organization was completed some years ago and the business is now being carried on on the basis of existing plants and branches."

DIVIDEND NOTICES

Dividend Notice.

Northern Canada Mining Corporation, Limited

Notice is hereby given that an interim dividend of Two Cents (.02c) per share on the outstanding capital stock of the Corporation has been declared by the Directors of the Corporation, payable January 2nd, 1935, to shareholders of record at the close of business on December 15th, 1934. The Canadian five per cent (5%) tax will be deducted from dividends paid to non-residents.

Shareholders are particularly requested to see that certificates held by them are properly registered on the books of the Corporation. As mentioned above, the dividend is payable to shareholders of record on December 15th, 1934. Our transfer agents are The Trusts and Guarantee Company, Limited, 302 Bay Street, Toronto, Ontario.

By Order of the Board,

H. F. CASSIDY,
Secretary.

Toronto, 21st November, 1934.

RELIANCE GRAIN COMPANY LIMITED

PREFERENCE DIVIDEND No. 28

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend for the quarter ending November 30th, 1934, at the rate of 6½% per annum, will be paid on December 15th, 1934, to all preference shareholders of record at the close of business on November 30th, 1934.

By order of the Board.

A. W. GIBB,
Secretary.

Winnipeg, November 12th, 1934

Dominion Textile Co. Limited

Notice of Preferred Stock Dividend

A DIVIDEND of One and Three Quarters per cent. (1¾%) has been declared on the Preferred Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, Limited, for the quarter ending 31st December, 1934, payable 15th January, 1935, to shareholders of record 31st December, 1934.

By order of the Board,

L. P. WEBSTER,
Secretary.

Montreal, November 14th, 1934.

Dominion Textile Co. Limited

Notice of Common Stock Dividend

A DIVIDEND of One Dollar and Twenty-five cents ($1.25) per share, has been declared on the Common Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, Limited, for the quarter ending 31st December, 1934, payable 2nd January, 1935, to shareholders of record 15th, December 1934.

By order of the Board,

L. P. WEBSTER,
Secretary.

Montreal, November 14th, 1934.

Lake Shore Mines, Limited

(No Personal Liability)

DIVIDEND NO. 59—BONUS NO. 20

NOTICE is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of fifty per cent, together with a bonus of fifty per cent, on the issued capital stock of the Company, will be paid on the fifteenth day of December, 1934, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the first day of December, 1934.

By order of the Board.

KIRKLAND SECURITIES, LIMITED,
SECRETARY.

Dated at Kirkland Lake, Ontario, November 15, 1934.

NOTICE

Town of Pembroke

DEBENTURE INTEREST

The Town of Pembroke is prepared to make a payment at the rate of 4% per annum on account of debenture interest coupons maturing in the year 1934.

Debenture holders are requested to forward such coupons to the Town Treasurer for endorsement and remittance of the amount payable, or, if preferred, the coupons may be sent through the Bank of Nova Scotia, Pembroke, Ont. Names and addresses of debenture holders should accompany the coupons.

D. W. BLAKELY,
Clerk-Treasurer.

Do You Know What Your Competitors Are Doing?

Manufacturers should know what dealers are advertising their products, what dealers are advertising their competitors' products.

We supply news data of this nature on all subjects appearing in the Canadian, English and United States newspapers and periodicals.

Let us keep you daily informed of the latest developments in your own line of business. Write us for rates, our charges are reasonable.

CANADIAN PRESS CLIPPING SERVICE
481 University Ave., Toronto 2

WEEK'S CANADIAN STOCK AND BOND QUOTATIONS

Montreal, Toronto and Curb Markets

WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 19

Range 1934 High	Low	Divd. Rate in $	Y'ld in % Nov. 17		Sales	Close Nov. 12 (or last)	Week Ending —Nov. 19— High	Low	Close
				A					
2.50	.75	.	...	Abitibi	5243	1.20	1.50	1.05	1.05
10¼	3	.	...	Do. pref. 6%	20	4½	4	4	4
7½	2	.	...	Do. cert. dep.	270	4	4½	4	4½
3	3		...	Acme Glove	....	3	..	..	..
25½	25	3.25	...	Do. pref.	....	25	..	..	..
8½	5½	20c	...	Agnew Surp.	40	7	7	7	7
90	72	7	7.8	Do. pref.	....	90	..	..	..
7	3	.	...	Alta. Pac. Gr.	....	3	..	..	..
23	14½	.	...	Do. pref.	143	16½	16	15	15
2½	1½	.	...	Amal. Electric	....	1½	..	..	..
15	10	.	...	Do. pref.	....	15	..	..	..
15½	15½	.	...	Amer. Cyn. B.	....	15½	..	..	..
x3½	3½		...	Anglo. N. Hold.	....	..	..	..	..
13½	5	.	...	Asbestos, v. t.	63	5½	6	5½	5½
14½	9½	25c	...	Assoc. Brew.	1442	11½	14½	12	14
101	85	7	6.9	Do. pref.	....	101	..	..	..
4½	3	.	...	Assoc. Can.	....	3	..	..	..
				B					
58½	56½	.	...	Bank of Canada	1710	..	58½	56½	57½
145	125	8	6.1	Bk. Can. Nat.	31	130½	132	131½	131½
203	167	8	3.9	Bk. Montreal	261	203	203	200	202½
278	247	12	4.4	Bk. N. Scotia	172	275	278	270½	278
216	161½	10	4.6	Bk. Toronto	131	216	216	212½	215
16½	15	50c	...	Barcelona	....	15	..	..	..
8½	3	.	...	Bathurst Pr.	1370	5½	6½	5½	5½
3.50	.75	.	...	Do. (B)	55	1.10	1.50	1.50	1.50
1½	1	.	...	Bawlf Grain	....	1	..	..	..
20	7	.	...	Do. pref.	20	18	20	20	20
4	2	.	...	Beath & Sons	25	2½	2	2	2
10	6½	.	...	Beatty Bros. A	15	8½	8	8	8
88½	69	6	6.8	Do. pref.	10	88	88	88	88
9½	3½	.	...	Beauharnois	1275	6½	6½	6½	6½
85	65	4	4.9	Belding Cort.	10	82	82	82	82
105	97	7	7	Do. pref.	....	100½	..	..	..
127	110	6	4.9	Bell Telephone	1232	123	124	120	121
12½	7½	50c	...	Biltmore Hats	25	12½	12½	12½	12½
93	85	7	7.5	Do. pref.	....	93	..	..	..
6	2		...	Bissell, T. E.	....	4	..	..	..
29	25		...	Do. pref.	....	25	..	..	..
6	4			Blue Ribbon	10	4	4	4	4
32	25	2	6.9	Do. pref.	25	29	29	28	29
27	22	2	7.4	Brant. Cord. pf.	200	26	27	26½	27
14½	7½	.	..	Brazilian Tr.	11006	11½	11½	10½	10½
2.95	.55	.	...	Brew. & Distil.	6095	.65	.70	.65	.70
11	4	.	...	Brewing Corp.	4220	4½	4½	4	4½
32½	15½	3	13.9	Do. pref.	550	23	23	21	21½
12	10	30c	3	Bright, T. G.	....	10	..	..	..
75½	75½	6	8	Do. pref.	....	75½	..	..	..
15½	12	80c	5.3	Brit. Amer. Oil.	9612	15½	15½	14½	14½
3.87	1.10	.	...	B. C. Packers	510	1.50	1.50	1.25	1.25
20	10	.	...	Do. pref.	185	17	20	17	18
32½	22½	1.50	5.9	B. C. Power (A)	1207	26	26½	25½	25½
8½	4½	.	...	Do. (B)	2830	4½	4½	4½	4½
22	12½	1	7.5	Bruck S. Mills	365	14½	14	13	13½
23½	16½	1	4.4	Building Prod.	245	23	23	22½	22½
34	27	2	6.4	Burt, F. N.	103	31½	31	30	31
				C					
x125	125	6	...	Calgary Pr.	....	..	..	..	..
5½	2	.	...	Canada Bread	1004	3½	4½	3½	3½
64	23	.	...	Do. pref. A	5	61	60	60	60
21	8	.	...	Do. pref. B	....	19	..	..	..
12	7½		...	Canada Bud	710	9	8½	8	8
12	4½		...	Canada Cement	1851	8½	8½	7½	7½
53	32		..	Do. pref.	1290	52	51½	50	50½
b29½	12½	1	6	Canada Dry	5100	15½	16½	15	15½
6½	2½	.	...	Can. Forg. (A)	25	3½	2½	2½	2½
4	4	.	...	Do. (B)	....	4	..	..	..
20½	18	.	...	Canada Iron	....	20½	..	..	..
60	50	3	6	Do. pref.	....	50	..	..	..
§*425	425	20	...	Canada Life					
35½	26½	1.50	5	Can. Malting	1500	32	32½	29½	29½
22½	16½	1	5.3	Can. Nor. Pr.	70	19½	19½	19	19
105	88½	7	6.7	Do. pref.	102	104	105	104½	105
.10	.10		...	Can. Paving	....	.10	..	..	..
4	1½	.	...	Do. pref.	10	2	1½	1½	1½
140	117	8	6.4	Can. Perman.	17	123	125	123	125
3.75	.70	.	...	Can. Steamships	125	1.00	1.75	1.75	1.75
9	2½			Do. pref.	335	5	5	4	5
29	21½	1.60	5.6	Can. Vinegars	1049	27½	29	27½	28½
25	20	.	...	Can. W. Cable	....	20	..	..	..
13½	5½	.	...	Do. (B)	....	12	..	..	..
4	2½	.	...	Can. Bakeries	....	2½	..	..	..
12	9	.	...	Do. pref.	....	9	..	..	..
166	127	8	4.9	Can. Bk. Com.	138	161	163	161	163
27	17	60c	2.3	Can. Bronze	510	24½	25½	24½	25½
111	95	7	6.4	Do. pref.	25	111	110	110	110
8½	5			Can. Canners	380	5½	5½	5	5
91	75	6	6.6	Do. 1st pfd.	60	89	91	90	91
10½	6½	30c	3.6	Do. 2nd pfd.	415	8½	8½	8	8
9½	5½	.	...	Can. Car & Fdy.	2445	7½	7½	7	7
16	11½			Do. pref.	1795	14½	15	14	14½
22½	15½	.	...	Can. Celanese	1955	20½	20½	19½	20½
120	104	7	5.8	Do. pref.	210	120	120	119	120
45	30	2	6.7	Can. Convert.	....	30	..	..	..
72	41	4	7.2	Can. Cottons	30	56	56	56	56
95	70	6	6.4	Do. pref.	65	93	93	93	93
34½	17	50c	...	Can. Dredge	490	24½	24½	22	22½
106½	106½	7	6.6	Do. pref.	....	106½	..	..	..
70	65	6	8.6	Can. Fairb. pf.	....	70	..	..	..
25	9	1	4	Can. For. Inv.	505	25	25	24½	25
107	80	8	7.5	Do. pref.	497	107	107	107	107
160	124½	3	1.9	Can. Gen. Elec.	....	156	..	..	..
65	39	3.50	5.4	Do. pref.	235	63½	65	63½	65
§6½	4	40c		Can. G. Inv	....	..	..	..	..
76	54½	6	8.7	Can. Hyd. El. p.	125	69½	70	68	68
20½	5½		...	Can. Ind. Alc.	2883	8½	9½	8½	8½
19½	5		...	Do. (B)	405	8	8	7½	7½
181	148	4	2.2	Can. Indust. B.	....	179½	..	..	..
142	128	7	5	Do. pref.	....	140	..	..	..
†5.00	3.95		...	Can. Int. I. Tr.	....	..	..	..	..
20	20		...	Do. pref.	....	20	..	..	..
40	19	1	5	Can. Lt. & Pr.	....	20	..	..	..
2½	1½	.	...	Can. Locomo.	....	2	..	..	..
b4½	1½	.	...	Can. Marconi	2400	2½	2½	2	2½
18	10	50c	3.3	Canadian Oil	115	15½	15	15	15
120	92	8	7	Do. pref.	82	116	118	114	114
18½	11½	.	...	Can. Pacific	9904	12	12	11½	11½
3	1½	.	...	Can. Vickers	....	1½	..	..	..
6½	4½	.	...	Do. pref.	....	5	..	..	..
§49	46	2	..	C. West'ghouse					
11½	4½	20c	4	Can. Wineries	355	5½	5½	5	5½
16½	13	1°	7.4	Can. Wire Box	20	13	13½	13½	13½
9½	7	.	...	Catelli Mac (A)	....	8	..	..	..
2½	1	.	...	Do. (B)	....	1	..	..	..
§245	245	8		Cent. Can. Loan	....	..	..	..	..
9	7½	60c	7.7	Champ. Oil, pf.	430	7½	8	7½	7½
3.50	1.10	.	...	Chem. Research	10380	1.80	1.80	1.57	1.62
14½	2	.	...	City Gas & Elec.	15	2½	2½	2½	2½
.80	.35		...	Claude Neon	215	.35	.35	.35	.35
11	5½	.	...	Cockshutt Plow	775	6	6½	6	6½
1.50	.30		...	Comm. Alcohol	115	.80	.70	.65	.70
2	½	.	...	Conduits	....	½	..	..	..
60	50		...	Do. pref.	....	50	..	..	..
12½	7	20c	...	Cons. Bakeries	2095	11½	11½	11	11
1.50	.40	.	...	Cons. Indust.	....	.50	..	..	..
3.50	1.00	.	...	Cons. Paper	3764	2.00	2.25	1.50	1.80
11½	6		...	Cons. Press	10	7	7	7	7
30	22	.	...	Cons. Sand, p.	....	22	..	..	..
170½	118	1	...	Cons. Smelters	584	138	140	133	134½
200	165	10	5.3	Consumers' Gas	542	191	190½	188	190
41½	23	.	...	Corr. P. Box, p.	....	41½	..	..	..
10½	5½	.	...	Cosgrave Brew.	....	6	..	..	..
13	7½	.	...	Cosmos Imp.	125	12½	13	12½	13
99	80	7	7.1	Do. pref.	150	97	99	99	99
4½	2	.	...	Crown Dom. Oil	50	2	2	2	2
28	14	4	...	Crow's N. Coal	5	28	25	25	25
				D					
1.10	1.00	.	...	David & Fre. B	....	1.05	..	..	..
2½	2	.	...	Do. (A)	....	2½	..	..	..
4½	1	.	...	De Havilland	25	1	1½	1½	1½
30	22	.	...	Do. pref.	....	24	..	..	..
†9	5	.	...	Disher Steel	....	..	..	..	..
8½	6	.	...	Do. pref.	....	8½	..	..	..
26½	8½		...	Distill-Seagram	6906	15½	15½	14½	14½
198	133	10	5.1	Dom. Bank	151	181½	198	185	197
37	25½	2	6.2	Dom. Bridge	4063	32½	33½	31½	32
105	10	.	...	Dom. Coal	47	103	104	99	102½
28	18½		...	Dom. Engineer	10	21	20½	20½	20½
100	81	5	5.1	Dom. Glass	45	100	100	98	100
135	113	7	5.4	Do. pref.	....	130	..	..	..
.90	.05	.	...	Dom. Motors	....	.05	..	..	..
1½	1	.	...	Dom. Pr. Stubs	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
80	80	7	...	Dom. Rubber, p	....	80	..	..	..
5½	2½			Dom. St. & C.B.	950	4½	4½	4	4½
23	12½	1.20	9	Dom. Stores	370	13½	13½	12½	13
5½	1½	.	...	Dom. Tar & Ch.	1350	2½	3	2½	2½
29½	15			Do. pref.	205	27½	29½	27	27
88	67	5	5.9	Dom. Textile	312	84	84½	82½	83
140	112	7	5.2	Do. pref.	17	131	135	130	135
7½	3	.	...	Dryden Paper	525	4½	4½	4½	4½
4	2	.	...	Duff. Paving	....	2	..	..	..
40	18	.	...	Do. pref.	10	21½	21½	21½	21½
				E					
3	3	.	...	East. Koot. pfd.	....	3	..	..	..
5	2	.	...	East. Dairies	15	2½	2½	2½	2½
13	6		...	East. Steel	....	9	..	..	..
80	72	7	9.7	Do. pref.	....	72	..	..	..
‡34	34	.	...	East. Theatres	....	..	..	..	..
75	60	7	11.7	Do. pref.	....	60	..	..	..
5½	1½		...	Easy Washer	10	1½	1½	1½	1½
15	10	18½c	..	Economic Inv.	....	13½	..	..	..
†15	15		...	Edmonton D'y	....	..	..	..	..
†80	78½	6.50	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
3½	1	.	...	Enam. & Heat.	....	1	..	..	..
16	9	.	...	Eng. Electric	....	9	..	..	..
6	3	.	...	Do. (B)	20	4	4	3	3
				F					
18	10	.	..	Fam. Players	100	12½	12½	12½	12½
17	10	.	..	Do. Vot. Tr.	5	12½	12½	12½	12½
7½	7	.	...	Fanny Farm., n	363	7½	7½	7½	7½
32½	11½	1	3.6	Fanny Farmer	....	28	..	..	..
38	28	2.40	6.5	Do. pref.	....	36½	..	..	..
25½	15	50c	2	Ford Motors A.	8250	25½	25½	24	24½
3½	½	.	...	For. Pr. Secs.	15	1	½	½	½
16½	10	25c	..	Foundation Co.	500	13	13½	13½	13½
12½	3	.	...	Fraser Cos.	10	4½	4½	4½	4½
9	2	.	...	Do. Vot. Tr.	40	3	3½	3½	3½
60	60	6	10	Freiman, pref.	10	60	60	60	60
3	2	.	...	Frost Steel	5	3	2	2	2
47	30	.	..	Do. pref.	20	45	45	45	45
				G					
6	3	.	...	Gen. St. Wares.	280	4	4	3½	4
46	14½	.	..	Do. pref.	135	28	30	28	30
141	90	5	3.6	Goodyear Tire	75	140	140	138	139
115½	106	7	6.1	Do. pref.	368	114½	115	114½	114½
3½	1	.	...	Gt. W. Saddlery	....	1	..	..	..
21½	11	.	...	Do. pref.	....	19	..	..	..
11½	5	.	...	Gurd, Chas.	45	5½	5½	5½	5½
§100½	100	7	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
8½	4½	.	...	Gypsum, Lime	880	5½	5½	5½	5½
				H					
9½	4	.	...	Ham. Bridge	85	5	5	4	4
37	21	.	..	Do. pref.	5	21	21	21	21
22	14	.	...	Ham. Cot. pf.	155	21½	22	22	22
2½	1	.	...	Ham. U. Theat.	....	1½	..	..	..
56	46	7	14	Do. pref.	....	50	..	..	..
‡50	50	.	...	Hillcrest Coll.	....	..	..	..	..
‡91	91	.	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
9½	5½	.	...	Hinde & Dauch	220	9½	9½	9½	9½
12	12	.	...	Holt Renfrew	....	12	..	..	..
50	35	.	...	Do. pref.	....	39	..	..	..
1.60	.25	.	...	Honey Dew	100	.25	.30	.30	.30
11	2	.	...	Do. pref.	....	2½	..	..	..
11	4	.	...	H. Smith Pap.	125	8	8	8	8
77	33	.	...	Do. pref.	195	75	76	75	75½
27½	24	2	7.3	Humberstone S.	6	27	27½	27½	27½
18	9	50c	5.3	Hunts (A)	....	9½	..	..	..
16	8½	50c	5.9	Do. (B)	....	8½	..	..	..
95	70	6	7.7	Huron & E. Mt.	11	75	80	77½	77½
15	13	.	...	Do. 20% pd.	....	15	..	..	..
8	4½	.	...	Hydro Electric	....	4½	..	..	..
				I					
200½	141	10	5	Imperial Bank	110	188½	200½	200	200
17½	12½	50+15c	3.8	Imperial Oil	19872	16½	17½	16½	17
12½	10½	52½c	4.3	Imperial Tob.	2858	11½	12½	11½	12½
17½	14		...	Inter. City Bak	....	17	..	..	..
15½	15	4	...	Inter'c Coal	....	15½	..	..	..
100	100	8	8	Do. pref.	....	100	..	..	..
b9½	2½	.	...	Int. Hyd. E. A.	5800	3½	3½	2½	3
5½	3½	.	...	Int. Metal Ind.	60	4½	5	4½	5
40	40	.	...	Do. pref.	100	40	40	40	40
110½	99	7	6.4	Inter. Mill., pf.	15	108	110	109	109
99	94	6	6.1	Do. Series A.	20	99	99	99	99
29	21½	15c	...	Inter. Nickel	11537	23	23½	22½	22½
5	3	.	...	Inter. Paints	....	4	..	..	..
b6½	2	.	...	Int. Pa. & P. A	1200	2½	3½	2½	2½
b3½	1½	.	...	Do. (B)	200	2	2	2	2
b2½	½	.	...	Do. (C)	3600	1½	1½	1½	1½
b24½	8½	.	...	Do. pref.	6800	12	13½	11½	11½
32½	19½	1.56	4.9	Inter. Pete.	10412	32½	32½	30½	31½
4	2	.	...	Inter. Power	30	4	4	3½	3½
45	14	.	...	Do. pref.	135	45	39	38	39
13½	13	.	...	Inter. St. Rly. A	....	13	..	..	..
2½	2½	.	...	Do. (B)	....	2½	..	..	..
6½	2	.	...	Inter. Util. (A)	250	2½	2½	2½	2½
1.50	.35	.	...	Do. (B)	780	.50	.50	.40	.45
				J					
†40	40	1	...	Jam. Pub. Ser.	...				
110	97	7	6.4	Do. pref.	6	110	110	110	110
				K					
5½	4	.	...	Kelvinator	80	4½	4½	4½	4½
95	80	7	7.4	Do. pref.	....	94	..	..	..
				L					
15	9½	.	...	Lake of Woods	1000	12½	13	11½	12
85½	56	.	...	Do. pref.	....	80	..	..	..
82	75	4	4.9	Landed Bank	....	82	..	..	..
5	1			Langley's	....	2½	..	..	..
63	25	7	14	Do. pref.	....	50	..	..	..
59	47½	3	5.2	Laura Secord	70	59	59	58	58
3½	1½		...	Lindsay, C. W.	....	2½	..	..	..
40	35			Do. pref.	....	38	..	..	..
18½	14	1	5.9	Loblaw (A)	2072	17½	17½	16½	16½
17½	13½	1	5.9	Do. (B)	80	17½	17	17	17
				M					
8	3½	.	...	MacKin. Steel	170	3½	5	5	5
†95	90		...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
4	1½	.	...	Manitoba Pr.	....	1½	..	..	..
1.75	1.30	.	...	Maple Leaf, n.	388	..	1.50	1.30	1.50
14	11	.	...	Marcus Loew's.	7	11	14	14	14
102	60	7	7	Do. pref.	8	100	100	100	100
8½	3½	.	...	Massey-Harris	14100	3½	4½	3½	3½
14½	10½	80c	5.7	McColl Fron.	2560	14½	14½	13½	14
91½	71½	6	6.6	Do. pref.	197	90½	91	90½	90½
17	9½	50c▲	..	Melchers (A)	1535	12	13½	11½	12
11	3	.	...	Do. (B)	400	4	4½	4	4½
‡35	35		...	Mercury Mills	....	..	..	..	..
18	15		...	Do. pref.	....	15	..	..	..
16	15		...	Mitchell, J. S.	....	16	..	..	..
100	100	7	7	Do. pref.	....	100	..	..	..
10½	3		...	Mitchell, Robt.	95	4	4	3½	3½
8	5	.	...	Monarch Knit.	....	5	..	..	..
72	45	1▲	...	Do. pref.	10	70	70	70	70
45	25			Montreal Cot.	2	30	30	30	30
87	67	7	8.5	Do. pref.	19	80	82	82	82
½	½	.	...	Montreal Exhib.	....	½	..	..	..
4	3½	.	...	Mont. Is. Pr.	....	4	..	..	..
39½	26½	1.50	5.2	Mont. L. & Pr.	31489	30½	31	26½	28½
47	38	2.50	5.8	Montreal Loan	....	43	..	..	..
5½	5	.	...	Mtl. Ref. & S. P.	....	5	..	..	..
1½	1½	.	...	Do. Vot. Trust	....	1½	..	..	..
55	50	3.20	6	Montreal Tele.	5	53½	53½	53½	53½
125	73	9	12.3	Montreal Trams	315	85	84	73	73
17½	11	50c	...	Moore Corp.	305	15½	15½	14½	14½
120	96	7	6	Do. pref. (A)	140	110½	116	115	116
130	109½	7	5.6	Do. pref. (B)	10	121	125	125	125
3	½	.	...	Muirheads	100	1	½	½	½
6½	6	.	...	Do. pref.	....	6	..	..	..
				N					
30½	23½	1.60	5.2	Nat. Breweries	4670	30½	30½	30	30
37	31	1.75	4.7	Do. pref.	371	35½	37	35½	37
119	90½	7	5.9	Nat. Groc. pf.	50	116½	119	118½	119
20½	14½	.	...	N. Sew. Pipe A	180	19	19	19	19
18½	12½	.	..	Nat. Steel Car	541	17	17	16½	16½
185	140	8	4.8	National Tr.	16	165	167	165	166
14	8	.	...	Niag. W. Weav.	30	14	14	14	14
40	31	3	7.5	Do. pref.	....	40	..	..	..
1.50	.50	.	...	North Star Oil.	....	.75	..	..	..
3.00	1.00	.	...	Do. pref.	550	1.25	1.50	1.25	1.25
				O					
209	165	8	4.4	Ogilvie Flour	25	175	180	175	180
140½	125	7	5	Do. pref.	10	140	140	140	140
9	5½	.	...	Ont. Eq. 10% p.	....	6	..	..	..
106	102	6	5.7	Ontario Loan	11	105	106	106	106
8	2½	.	...	Ont. Silknit	....	8	..	..	..
60	31	.	...	Do. pref.	50	55	60	55	55
10	10	.	...	Ont. Steel	....	10	..	..	..
.90	.25	.	...	Orange Crush	....	.25	..	..	..
9½	4	.	...	Do. 1st pref.	....	5	..	..	..
1.10	.30	.	...	Do. 2nd pfd.	....	.35	..	..	..
5	5	.	...	Ottawa Car	10	5	5	5	5
92	79	6	7.5	Ott. L. H. & Pr.	20	84	80	80	80
104	90	6.50	6.2	Do. pref.	35	102½	104	104	104
20	5	50c	...	Ott. Traction	....	15	..	..	..
				P					
77	55	3	4.3	Page Hersey	110	71½	71	69½	69½
30	24			Paton Mfg.	....	24	..	..	..
95	90	7	7.4	Do. pref.	....	95	..	..	..
63½	47	3	4.9	Penmans	50	60	61	60	60
105	90	6	5.9	Do. pref.	....	102	..	..	..
20½	14	1	5	Photo Eng.	58	19½	20	19	19
75	60	7	9.3	Porto Rico Pr. p	10	65	75	75	75
15	7½		...	Power Corp.	787	9½	9½	8½	8½
85	51	6	7.5	Do. pref.	10	82	80	80	80
2	½	.	...	Prairie C. Oil.	....	½	..	..	..
20½	10	.	...	Pressed Metals	81	12½	12½	12½	12½
6.00	.95	.	...	Price Bros.	1270	2.87	3.00	2.50	3.00
37½	7	.	...	Do. pref.	60	21	22	19½	20
				Q					
30	15	1	6.7	Quebec Power	307	16½	16½	15	16
				R					
55	55	3	5.4	Real Estate L'n.	5	55	55	55	55
6½	2	.	...	Regent Knit.	55	3½	3½	3½	3½
5	3	.	..	Reliance Grain	....	4	..	..	..
25	19	1•	4.1	River. S. Mills.	155	25	24½	24	24
9½	5½	.	...	Rogers Majest.	1532	7½	7½	7½	7½
80	80	6	7.5	Roland Paper, p	5	..	80	80	80
170	129½	8	4.7	Royal Bank	397	167	170	167½	169
18½	17	.	...	Russell Motor	....	18½	..	..	..
55	40	5	9.1	Do. pref.	....	55	..	..	..
				S					
3	2½	.	...	Sarnia Br. (A)	....	3	..	..	..
1½	1½		...	Do. (B)	....	1½	..	..	..
24½	15½	50c	3.1	Shawinigan	4226	17	17½	15½	16
21	12	.	...	Sher. Wms.	515	12½	14½	12½	14½
87½	56	.	...	Do. pref.	4	86	86	86	86
10	6½	.	...	Simon & Son	....	8	..	..	..
100	65	.	...	Do. pref.	....	100	..	..	..
85	42½	2	...	Simpson, Ltd.	64	83	84	83	83
17	9½	.	...	Do. (A)	....	14	..	..	..
8	4			Do. (B)	....	7	..	..	..
101	80	6	6.1	Simpson, R., pf.	34	99	99	99	99
16	10	80c	7.6	So. Can. Pr.	1160	11½	11½	10	10
92	72	6	6.7	Do. pref.	98	91	90	89	89
2.50	1.00	.	...	St. Law. Corp.	2890	1.80	2.00	1.40	1.40
11½	5½			Do. (A)	195	7½	7½	6½	6½
45	33	2	4.8	St. Law. Flour	....	42	..	..	..
101½	96	7	6.9	Do. pref.	....	101½	..	..	..
26	10	.	...	St. Law. Pap. p	520	15	13½	13	13½
9	4	.	...	Stand. Chem.	....	4	..	..	..
4.50	.85	.	...	St. Pav. & Mat.	335	1.25	1.20	1.15	1.15
25	10	.	...	Do. pref.	10	15	15	15	15
11½	5	.		Stand. Steel	....	5½	..	..	..
§30	30			Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
41½	28	1.75	4.4	Steel of Can.	1785	40	40	38	39
39	31	1.75	4.6	Do. pref.	871	38½	38½	38	38½
3	1	.	...	Sterling Coal	....	1	..	..	..
9	4	.	...	Stop & Shop	....	4	..	..	..
§483	483	.	...	Sun Life Assur.	....	..	..	..	..
2½	2			Supersilk H.	....	2½	..	..	..
65	50	3.50	6.6	Do. pref.	5	56	53	53	53
29½	16	1	4	Sup. Pete. ord.	1056	24	25	23	24½
28	16½	1	4.5	Do. com.	....	23	..	..	..
114	99	7	6.2	Do. pref.	....	114	..	..	..
				T					
28	20		...	Tamblyn	....	22	..	..	..
109½	98	7	6.4	Do. pref.	5	103½	109½	109½	109½
7	5½	25c	...	Thayers	125	6	6½	6½	6½
42	13	3.50	8.7	Do. pref.	....	40	..	..	..
11½	4	.	...	Thrift Stores	....	6	..	..	..
25	18	1.62½	9	Do. pref.	....	18	..	..	..
13½	6½			Tip Top Tailors	....	9	..	..	..
80½	63	7	9.6	Do. pref.	5	73	72	72	72
†22	10			Tooke Bros.	....	..	..	..	..
15	12	.	...	Do. pref.	....	12	..	..	..
34	17	1	3	Tor. Elevators	100	32	33	33	33
110	89½	7	6.4	Do. pref.	131	109	110	109	109
120	98	6	5.8	Tor. Gen. Tr.	11	102	103	102	102½
110	100	6	5.4	Toronto Mtge.	....	110	..	..	..
1.00	.10	.	...	Traymore	....	.15	..	..	..
4½	1			Do. pref.	....	1	..	..	..
131	116	7	5.3	Tuckett Tob., p.	10	127	131	129	131
8½	1½	.	...	Twin City	....	4½	..	..	..
b39	6	.	...	Do. pref.	....	24½	..	..	..
				U					
6½	3	.	...	Union Gas	825	4½	4½	4	4
3.50	.75	.	...	United Distill.	400	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
3	3	.	...	United Fuel	....	3	..	..	..
20½	9½	.	...	Do. pref.	110	16	17	16	17
12½	12½	.	...	Un. Amuse. A	....	12½	..	..	..
‡7½	7½	.	...	Do. (B)	....	..	..	..	..
33	17	2	6.9	United Secs.	....	28	..	..	..
6½	2	.	...	United Steel	275	2½	2½	2½	2½
				V					
5	1	.	..	Viau Biscuit	....	1½	..	..	..
23	12	.	...	Do. pref.	....	12	..	..	..
				W					
37	20	.	..	Wabasso Cot.	35	21½	20½	20½	20½
57½	21	.	...	Walker-Good.	5226	26½	27	24½	24½
17½	13½	1	6.1	Do. pref.	3527	16½	16½	16½	16½
10.05	3.90	.	...	Walkerville Br.	900	7.00	7.00	6.60	6.70
4.00	.85	.	...	Waterloo Mfg.	110	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
8½	6			West. C. Flour	180	6	6	6	6
62	48	3	5.3	Do. pref.	16	57½	57½	56	56
34	30			West. Grocers	....	32	..	..	..
100	85	7	7.2	Do. pref.	....	98	..	..	..
100	100	7	7	W. Koot. Pr. pf.	15	..	100	100	100
47½	28	1	2.2	Weston Ltd.	2325	43½	44½	43	43
110	88½	7	6.5	Do. pref.	70	105	107½	106	107
5.00	.75		...	Whittall Can	28	1.05	2.00	1.95	2.00
65	35	6.50	12.5	Do. pref.	107	50	56	52	56
2½	2	.	...	Windsor Hotel	5	2	2½	2½	2½
18	5½	.	...	Do. pref.	10	7	7	7	7
4	1½	.	...	Winnipeg Elec.	60	2½	2½	2½	2½
12	4	.	...	Do. pref.	....	10	..	..	..
24½	24½	.	...	Wood, A. & J. p	....	24½	..	..	..
50	20	.	...	Woods Mfg. p.	....	50	..	..	..
				Z					
6½	3	.	...	Zimmerknit, c.	....	4½	..	..	..
77	30	7	9.2	Do. pref.	8	76	76	76	76

§ Quotations for 1933. No sales recorded in 1934 to date.
x Quotations for 1932.
† Quotations for 1931.
‡ Quotations for 1930.
b New York Quotations.
* See "Unlisted Stocks" also.
• Plus 25c. on arrears.
▲ On account of arrears.

Active Corporation Bonds

(Furnished by Royal Securities Corp., Toronto)

November 20, 1934

Public Utility Issues:	Int. Rate	Due	Bid Nov. 20	Asked	Bid Nov. 13
Beauharnois L. H. & Power	5½%	1973	100	101½	100
Beauharnois Power Corp.	6%	1959	71	...	71
Beauharnois Power Corp.	5%	1973	55½	57½	56½
Bell Telephone	5%	1955	109	110½	108½
Bell Telephone	5%	1957	109½	111	108½
B. C. Power	5%	1960	100½	102	99½
B. C. Power	5½%	1960	105	106½	104½
B. C. Telephone	5%	1960	104	105½	103½
Calgary Power	5%	1960	98½	100	97
Calgary Power	5%	1964	96½	98	95½
Canada Northern Power	5%	1953	96½	98	96
Cedars Rapids Mfg. & Power	5%	1953	109½	...	109½
Dominion Gas & Electric	6½%	1945	63½	65½	62½
Duke-Price Power	6%	1966	94½	97	94
Gatineau Power	5%	1956	94	96	94½
Gatineau Power	6%A	1941	91	93	91
Gatineau Power	6%B	1941	90	92	90
International Hydro-Electric	6%	1944	46½	49	47½
Jamaica Public Service	5%	1950	100	102	99½
Maclaren-Quebec Power	5½%	1961	100	102½	100½
Manitoba Power	5½%	1951	53	55	55
Montreal Island Power	5½%	1957	102	104	101½
Montreal L. H. & Power	5%	1951	106½	108	106
Montreal L. H. & Power	5%	1970	106½	108	106
Montreal Public Service	5%	1942	104½	...	104
Montreal Tramways	5%	1955	75	77	76½
Montreal Tramways	4½%	1955	70	72	69½
Montreal Tramways	5%	1941	98½	100½	98
National Light & Power	6%	1949	84½	87½	83½
N. B. Power	5%	1937	70	73	69
Northwestern Utilities	7%	1938	101½	103½	101
N. S. Light & Power	5%	1958	98	100	97½
Ottawa Light, Heat & Power	5%	1957	103½	105	103½
Ottawa Valley Power	5½%	1970	105	106½	105
Provincial Light & Power	5%	1946	104½	...	104½
Power Corp.	4½%	1959	81½	83½	81½
Quebec Power	5%	1968	101	102½	100
Rio de Janeiro T. L. & Power	5%	1935	99½	101	99½
Shawinigan Water & Power	6%	1937	101½	103½	102
Shawinigan Water & Power	4½%	1970	94	96	93½
Shawinigan Water & Power	5%	1970	101½	103	101½
Southern Canada Power	5%	1955	103	...	102½
United Securities	5½%	1952	69	71	68
West Kootenay Power	5%	1956	105	106½	105½
Western Power Co.	5%	1949	104½	...	104½
Winnipeg Electric	5%	1935	95½	97½	95
Winnipeg Electric	6%	1954	53	55	53
Industrial and Realty Issues:					
Abitibi Power & Paper	5%	1953	29	31	32
Abitibi Pwr. & Paper C.O.D.'s	5%	1953	26	28	29
Acadia Sugar	6%	1946	103	104½	103
Alberta Pacific Grain	6%	1946	84	87	83
Algoma Steel	5%	1962	14½	16½	14½
American Sales Book	6%	1939	102½	...	102½
Asbestos Corp.	5%	1942	99	...	99
Atlantic Sugar	5%	1941	96	...	95
Balfour Building	6%	1934	41	...	38½
Belding-Corticelli	5%	1936	103½	...	103½
Bloor-St. George Realty	7%	1946	48½	...	48½
Booth Buildings	6½%	1937	99	...	99
Brandram-Henderson	6%	1936	93½	...	93½
British American Oil	5%	1945	104½	105½	104½
British Columbia Pulp & Paper	6%	1950	72	...	70
Burns & Co.	5½%	1948	35½	38	32
Canada Biscuit	6½%	1946	17½	19½	17½
Canada Bread	6%	1941	100½	102½	100½
Canada Cement	5½%	1947	99½	101	98½
Canada Paper	6%	1945	94	...	92½
Canada Steamship	5%	1943	93	...	93
Canada Steamship	6%	1941	26½	28½	27½
Canadian Canners	6%	1950	105½	106½	105½
Canadian Consolidated Felt	6%	1940	96	...	...
Canadian Copper Refiners	6%	1945	105½	106½	105½
Canadian Cottons	5%	1940	102	...	102
Canadian Goodrich	7%	1943	48	...	48
Canadian International Paper	6%	1949	66½	68½	65
C. P. R.	6%	1942	106½	107½	106
C. P. R.	4½%	1944	93½	95	93½
C. P. R.	5%	1954	98½	100	98½
C. P. R.	4%	1949	91½	93½	92
Canadian Rail & H. Terminals	6½%	1951	22	24	23½
Canadian Vickers	6%	1947	60	62½	58½
Consolidated Investment	4½%	1959	76	...	75½
Consolidated Paper	5½%	1961	15½	17½	17½
Cosmos Imperial Mills	6½%	1944	102½	...	102½
Debenture & Security	4%	1936	76	...	76
Dominion Canners	5%	1940	107	...	107
Dominion Square Corp.	5%	1948	50	53	49½
Dominion Tar	6%	1949	91½	94	91½
Dominion Textile	6%	1949	105	106	107½
Dominion Woollens (with stock)	6%	1948	20	24	25
Donnacona Paper	5½%	1948	37	40½	34
Eastern Dairies	6%	1949	71	...	70
Eaton T. Realty	5%	1949	101	...	100½
Famous Players	6%	1948	97	99½	97½
Famous Players	6½%	1948	86	90	83½
Federal Grain	6%	1949	89½	93	88½
Firestone Tire	7%	1937	100	...	100
Fraser Companies	6%	1950	37	40	37
Galt Brass	7½%	1941	38	...	38
General Brock Hotel	6%	1948	33½	...	33½
General Steel Wares	6%	1952	84½	87	84½
Godfrey Realty	6%	1942	44	...	43
Great Lakes Paper	6%	1950	27½	30	30
Gypsum, Lime & Alabastine	5½%	1948	79½	81½	78½
Hamilton Cottons	5½%	1948	93½	...	93½
Hamilton By-Products Coke	7%	1943	100½	103½	100½
Hinde & Dauch	5½%	1948	93½	...	93½
International P. & P. Nfld.	5%	1968	96½	99½	94½
Inter City Baking	5½%	1948	90	...	89½
London Can. Invest.	4½%	1948	75	...	75
London Realty	6%	1950	82	85	82
Maple Leaf Milling	5½%	1949	45	48	45½
Massey-Harris	5%	1947	71½	74	70½
McColl Frontenac	6%	1949	103½	105½	104
McKinnon Industries	6½%	1945	103½	...	103½
Metropolitan Building	7%	1944	100	...	100
Minnesota & Ontario Paper	6%	1945	15½	17½	17
Montreal Coke	5½%	1947	102½	104½	102½
Montreal Cottons	5%	1947	98	...	97
Northern Electric	5%	1939	104½	...	104
Northern Ontario Building	6½%	1939	97½	100	97½
Ontario Building	6½%	1943	38½	...	38½
Penmans	5½%	1951	108	...	108
Price Bros. (Co'D.)	6%	1943	85	...	82½
Provincial Paper	5½%	1947	100	...	99½
Queen's Hotel	6%	1947	72	...	72
Reliance Grain	6%	1948	92½	...	90
Restigouche Co.	5½%	1948	79½	83½	78½
Richmond Bay Building	6½%	1947	90	...	90
Riordon Pulp & Paper	6%	1942	103½	...	103½
Ritchie Cut Stone	6½%	1948	74	...	74
Rolland Paper	5½%	1948	100	102	98½
Ruddy & Co., E. L.	6½%	1948	74	...	74
St. Lawrence Flour	6%	1941	102	...	102
Simpsons Ltd.	6%	1949	101	103	100½
Smith, Howard	5½%	1953	99	101	97½
Steel Co. of Canada	6%	1940	109½	...	108½
Stop & Shop	6%	1947	89	...	89
Toronto Carpet	6%	1944	99½	...	99½
United Amusement	6%	1942	93	...	93
United Corpns.	5%	1953	79	...	77
United Gas & Fuel	5½%	1948	89½	91½	89½
United Grain Growers	5%	1948	90	...	88
Wabasso Cotton	6%	1947	100½	...	99½
Wabasso Cotton	7%	1942	101½	...	100
Woods Mfg.	6%	1943	90	...	89

Dividends Declared

	Present Annual rate	Amt. this pay'mt	Date payable	Date of record
Anglo-Huronian	...	•40c	Dec. 1	Nov. 22
Andian National	$2	$1	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Acadia Sugar, pref.	30c	7½c	Dec. 1	Nov. 17
Do., on arrears	...	7½c	Dec. 1	Nov. 17
Bank of Nova Scotia	$12	$3	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Belding-Corticelli, pref.	7%	1¾%	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Bulolo Gold Dredging	...	*90c	Dec. 29	Dec. 3
Bright, T. G.	30c	7½c	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Do., pref.	6%	1½%	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Borden Co. c.	$1.60	40c	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Bank Can. Nationale	$8	$2	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Bank of Montreal	$8	$2	Dec. 1	Oct. 31
Bank of Toronto	$10	$2.50	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Bralorne Mines, extra	...	20c	Dec. 17	Nov. 30
Canadian Oil, pfd.	$8	$2	Jan. 1	Dec. 20
Can. Bank of Commerce	$8	$2	Dec. 1	Oct. 31
Can. Cottons	$4	$1	Jan. 2	Dec. 14
Do., pref.	$6	$1.50	Jan. 2	Dec. 14
Consolidated Bakeries	...	20c	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Can. Foreign Inv., pref.	$8	$2	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Can. Hydro-Elec., pref.	$6	$1.50	Dec. 1	Nov. 1
Can. Celanese, pref.	$7	$1.75	Dec. 31	Dec. 14
Canada Malting	$1.50	37½c	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Canada Vinegars	$1.60	40c	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Dominion Bank	$10	$2.50	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Dominion Textile	$5	$1.25	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Do., pref.	$7	$1.75	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Grouped Income Shares	...	0.066	Nov. 30	Nov. 16
Hollinger Cons. Gold	65c	5c	Dec. 3	Nov. 16
Do., extra	...	5c	Dec. 3	Nov. 16
Howey Gold	...	4c	Dec. 1	Oct. 31
Imperial Oil	50c	25c+15c	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
International Nickel, c.	...	15c	Dec. 31	Dec. 1
International Petroleum	$1.12	56c+44c	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Do., pref.	$1.12	56c+44c	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
International Milling, pref.	7%	1¾%	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
Do., A pref.	6%	1½%	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
International Mining	...	•15c	Dec. 20	Dec. 5
Kerr Lake Mines	...	10c	Nov. 27	Nov. 17
Kirkland Lake Gold	...	•3c	Dec. 1	Nov. 1
Loblaw Groceterias, A & B	$1	25c	Dec. 1	Nov. 14
Laura Secord	$3	75c	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Lake Shore Mines	$2	50c	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Do., extra	...	50c	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Melchers Distilleries A	...	†50c	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Moore Corporation, com.	...	‡50c	Dec. 1	Nov. 19
Montreal Cottons, pref.	$7	$1.75	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
McIntyre-Porcupine Mines	$2	50c	Dec. 1	Nov. 1
McColl-Frontenac, c.	80c	20c	Dec. 15	Nov. 15
McKinley Mines Secs.	...	•2½c	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
National Biscuit, pfd.	$7	$1.75	Nov. 30	Nov. 14
Noranda Mines	...	‡$1	Dec. 20	Dec. 5
Northern Canada Mining	...	‡2c	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
N. S. Light & Power, pfd.	$6	$1.50	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Ogilvie Flour Mills, pref.	$7	$1.75	Dec. 1	Nov. 21
Pioneer Gold (B.C.)	80c	20c	Jan. 2	Dec. 1
Provincial Bank	$6	$1.50	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Reno Gold	...	•3c	Jan. 3	Nov. 30
Royal Bank	$8	$2	Dec. 1	Oct. 31
Rolland Paper, pref.	$6	$1.50	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Siscoe Gold Mines	12c	3c	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
Do., bonus	...	2c	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
Sylvanite Gold	20c	5c	Dec. 31	Nov. 20
South Amer. Gold & Plat.	...	10c	Dec. 31	Dec. 21
Thrift Stores, 1st pref.	$1.62½	40⅝c	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Do., 2nd pref.	70c	17½c	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
H. Walker-G. & W., pref.	$1	25c	Dec. 15	Nov. 23
Wright-Hargreaves	40c	10c	Jan. 2	Dec. 10
Do., extra	...	5c	Jan. 2	Dec. 10

* For the year ending May 31, 1935.
•Initial.
‡Interim.
†On arrears.

Dividends Resumed—

Melchers Distilleries, Class A 50c. on arrears Dec. 15; last payment, 50c., Sept. 15, 1930.

Moore Corp., com., 50c. interim Dec. 1; last payment, 12½c., April 1, 1932.

Dividends Passed—

Thrift Stores, com., Jan. 2, 1935, last paid 10c. Oct. 1, 1934.

Unlisted Canadian Stocks

(Furnished by A. J. Pattison, Jr. & Co., Toronto)

November 20, 1934

Industrial Stocks:	Bid	Asked
Acadia Sugar com.	2.85	3.00
Acadia Sugar pfd.	4.75	4.95
Allens London pfd. bonus com.	38.00	....
Allens St. Cath. pfd. bonus com.	38.00	....
Allens Toronto pfd. bonus com.	20.00	....
Acme Fs. Dairy p.	10.00	....
Andian Nat. (Can. Funds)	38.50	40.00
Atlant. Sugar pfd.	93.00	94.00
B. C. Pulp pfd.	7.00	10.00
Burns & Co. B	1.60	2.00
Can. Dom. Sugar	49.50	50.75
Can. Mach. com.	1.50	2.10
Can. Packers c.	....	45.00
Can. Packers pf.	109.00	110.50
Can. Starch com.	12.00	....
Can. Starch pfd.	86.00	....
Can. Tea pfd.	45.00	55.00
Can. W. & Cable pfd. WW	58.00	59.50
Can. Indust. A	179.00	....
Can. Indust. B	177.00	179.00
Can. Indust. pf.	142.50	....
Can. Westing.	44.00	....
Chase pfd. bon. c.	24.00	26.00
Dom. F. & St. com.	7.35	8.00
Dom. F. & St. pfd.	70.00	72.00
Dom. Manuf. pfd.	71.00	....
Dom. Woollens c.	.50	1.00
Dunlop Tire pfd.	68.00	71.00
East. Dairies pfd.	....	9.00
Fed. Grain com.	1.25	2.25
Fed. Grain pfd.	29.50	30.50
For. Power Sec. p.	4.25	7.00
Gen. Stl. Wares p.	29.50	30.50
Goderich Elev.	7.00	7.75
Greening Wire p.	73.00	75.00
Guardian Rlty. pf.	10.50	....
Guelph Carpet pf.	89.50	91.00
Guelph Carpet c.	13.00	13.50
Harding Carpets c.	1.60	3.00
Hayes Wheels pfd.	....	9.00
Highland Dairy c.	3.75	4.25
Highland Dairy p.	69.00	71.00
Inter City Bak. c.	17.00	18.25
Inter. Paints pfd.	14.25	25.50
Inter. Paints pfd.	14.25	15.50
Mansf. Theat. pf.	27.50	29.00
Massey-Harris pf.	16.90	17.25
Mercury Mills pfd.	8.00	9.00
Morrow Screw pf.	90.50	....
Nat. Grocers com.	5.00	5.15
Nat. Grocers pfd.	119.00	120.00
New Meth. Laund. pfd.	49.00	....
Niag. W. Weav. p.	41.50	....
Para. Kitchener p.	38.50	....
Para. Oshawa pf.	48.50	52.00
Perfection Pet. p.	15.25	16.00
Prov. Paper pfd.	90.00	91.00
Rel. Grain pfd.	60.00	63.50
Rob. Cons. Cone	8.15	9.15
Rolland Paper c.	9.00	10.00
Ruddy pfd.	11.00	....
St. Fuel pfd. bon.	98.50	....
Supert. Pet. B. p.	24.00	25.50
United Grain G.	10.75	....
West. Gr. pfd. bon.	7.00	8.00
Wood, A. & J. pf.	24.00	25.00
Insurance Stocks:		
British America	32.00	....
Canada Life	446.00	....
Can. Fire	62.50	....
Confed. Life 20% pd.	122.50	125.00

Insurance Stocks: (Continued)	Bid	Asked
Cont. Life 20% pd.	36.00	40.00
Crown Life	105.00%	....
Dominion Fire	98.00	....
Dom. Life 50% pd.	185.00	....
Dom. of Can. Gen. Ins.	96.00	101.00
Emp. Life 25% pd.	9.00	9.65
Excel. Life 30% pd.	70.00	75.00
Fed. Fire 25% pd.	34.25	36.00
Gr.-West Life	391.00	405.00
Guar. of N. A. fully pd.	220.00	....
Guar. of N. A. 20% pd.	40.50	....
Imperial Life	291.00	....
Manuf. Life	239.00	243.00
Mon. Life 10% pd.	18.00	19.75
Nat. Life 25% pd.	57.00	59.00
Sov. Life 25% pd.	12.00	15.50
Sun Life	320.00	340.00
West. Assur. com.	31.00	32.00
West. Assur. pfd.	34.50	....
West. Empire Life	11.00	14.50
West. Life 20% pd.	9.00	11.50
Bank, Trust & Loan Stocks:		
Chartered Tr.	68.00	....
London & Western Trust	30.00	....
Sec. Loan & Sav.	99.00	102.00
Sterling Trust	....	40.00
Traders Fin. B	47.00	50.00
Trusts & Guar.	33.00	36.00
Victoria Trust	120.00	125.00
Waterloo Trust	79.00	83.00
Sherbrooke Tr.	110.00	....
Investment Trust Shares:		
Can. Gen. Invest.	5.90	6.10
Can. Investors	4.25	5.10
Can. Int. Inv. Tr. Units	19.25	21.50
Can. Invest. Fund	3.25	3.45
Cons. Div. St. Sec. Units	10.75	11.75
Deb. & Sec. pfd.	22.50	....
Dom. Anglo Inv. Units	172.00	....
Dom. Scott. Invest. Units	21.25	22.25
Inv. Founda. Units	40.25	....
Sec. Holding Units	10.00	11.25
United Corpns. A	12.00	12.75
United Corpns. B	3.00	3.50
Power Issues:		
Calgary Power pf.	91.00	92.00
Can. L. & P. com.	20.25	21.75
Can. W. N. G. LH&P pfd.	93.25	94.00
Gr. Lakes Pwr. p.	40.50	45.00
MacLaren P. & P. com.	16.25	17.00
Marit. T. & T. pf.	12.75	13.50
N. B. Tele. com.	9.75	10.60
N. S. L&P com.	40.00	44.00
N. S. L&P pfd.	90.50	92.00

Recent London Quotations:	
Brit. Col. Tele., pfd.	$105
Brew. & Distillers	2s. 9d.
Canada Company	7s. 6d.
Can. & For. Secs.	3s. 6d.
Can. Collier, $1 com.	3d.
Do., pref. $10	3d.
Can. N. W. Land	25s.
Can. West. Lumber	1s. 7½d.
Hudson's Bay	25s.
Do., pref.	105s.
Im. Tob. (Canada) 6% pfd.	27s. 6d.
Trust & Loan (15s. pd.)	3d.

Dominion and Provincial Bonds

Quotations furnished by A. E. Ames & Co., Toronto
November 21, 1934

Dominion of Canada Bonds

	Rate	Due		Bid —Nov. 21—	Asked	Approx. Yield	Bid Nov. 14
Dominion	2	15 Oct.	1936	99.00	99.35	2.35	98.85
Dominion	2½	15 Oct.	1939	99.00	....	...	99.15
Dominion	3	15 Oct.	1942	99.65	100.00	3.00	99.15
Dominion	3½	15 Oct.	1935	101.00	101.35	2.00	100.75
Dominion	3½	15 Oct.	'44-49	99.40	99.65	3.53	98.10
Dominion	4	15 Oct.	1935	101.25	101.75	2.06	101.25
Dominion	4	15 Oct.	1939	104.85	105.35	2.83	104.35
§Dominion	4	15 Oct.	'43-45	104.15	104.50	3.41	103.60
§Dominion	4	15 Oct.	'47-52	103.50	103.85	3.62	103.00
Dominion	4½	1 Sept.	1940	107.65	108.00	2.98	107.15
Dominion	4½	15 Oct.	1944	107.75	108.00	3.53	107.15
Dominion	4½	1 Feb.	1946	107.65	108.00	3.62	107.00
§Dominion	4½	1 Nov.	'46-56	107.25	107.75	3.69	106.50
§Dominion	4½	1 Nov.	'47-57	107.25	107.75	3.74	106.50
§Dominion	4½	1 Nov.	'48-58	107.70	107.95	3.77	107.00
§Dominion	4½	1 Nov.	'49-59	107.85	108.15	3.79	107.10
Dominion	5	15 Nov.	1936	104.65	105.00	2.43	104.60
*†Dominion	5	1 Mar.	1937	106.25	106.65	1.95	106.15
Dominion	5	15 Nov.	1941	109.65	110.00	3.38	109.35
Dominion	5	15 Oct.	1943	110.50	110.87	3.56	110.35
†Dominion	5½	1 Dec.	1937	108.85	109.25	2.30	108.90
Dominion Guaranteed Bonds							
xGr. Tr. Pac.	3	1 Jan.	1962	95.50	96.25	3.21	94.75
xCan. N. Ry.	4½	1 Sept.	1951	110.00	110.50	3.67	109.25
*Can. N. Ry.	4½	15 Sept.	1954	103.25	104.00	4.20	103.50
xCan. N. Ry.	4½	1 Feb.	1956	110.50	111.00	3.75	109.75
*Can. N. Ry.	4½	1 July	1957	108.50	109.25	3.89	108.00
xCan. N. Ry.	4½	1 Dec.	1968	105.50	106.25	4.15	105.25
xCan. N. Ry.	4¾	15 June	1955	113.50	114.00	3.77	112.75
Can. N. Ry.	5	1 Feb.	1954	113.25	113.75	3.97	113.00
§xCan. N. Ry.	5	1 July	1969	113.50	114.00	3.70	112.75
§xCan. N. Ry.	5	1 Oct.	1969	115.50	116.00	3.83	114.75
§xM. Harb. C.	5	1 Nov.	1969	115.75	116.50	3.80	114.50
Provincial Government Bonds							
Eastern—							
*N. Bruns.	4½	15 Apr.	1961	105.25	105.75	4.14	104.00
*N. Bruns.	5	15 Jan.	1960	110.50	111.25	4.27	110.25
N. Bruns.	5½	15 May	1950	113.50	114.25	4.24	112.75
N. Scotia	4½	15 May	1943	104.75	105.75	3.72	104.00
*§N. Scotia	4½	15 Sept.	'47-52	106.00	106.75	3.84	105.50
N. Scotia	4½	15 May	1961	107.75	108.50	3.97	106.75
*N. Scotia	5	1 Mar.	1960	113.50	114.25	4.09	112.50
xOntario	4	1 June	1962	102.75	103.50	3.77	102.25
xOntario	4½	1 Sept.	1944	107.50	108.50	3.47	107.50
Ontario	4½	1 June	1950	107.12	107.62	3.86	106.25
xOntario	4½	15 Jan.	1962	109.00	110.50	3.85	108.50
Ontario	5	15 Oct.	1948	111.25	112.00	3.88	111.00
xOntario	5	2 Dec.	1960	116.50	117.50	3.91	116.00
Ontario	5½	1 July	1946	114.00	114.50	3.97	113.75
§O. H. C.	3½-4-5	1 Oct.	1952	99.00	99.50	3.87	98.75
xOnt. H. C.	4	1 Aug.	1957	102.50	103.50	3.75	101.75
Ont. H. C.	4¾	1 Jan.	1970	110.75	111.75	4.11	110.50
Quebec	4	15 Mar.	1952	103.00	103.75	3.71	102.25
Quebec	4¼	1 Aug.	1958	106.25	107.00	3.79	105.75
Quebec	4½	2 Jan.	1963	109.75	110.25	3.91	109.50
Western—							
*Alberta	4	1 Dec.	1957	91.50	93.00	4.49	90.00
*Alberta	4½	1 Oct.	1956	96.00	97.50	4.68	95.00
*Alberta	5	1 Jan.	1948	101.00	102.50	4.76	100.00
Alberta	5	1 Sept.	1955	101.00	102.00	4.85	100.00
xAlberta	5	1 Oct.	1959	104.00	106.00	4.45	103.00
*Alberta	5½	1 Jan.	1947	104.00	106.00	4.85	102.50
Alberta	6	1 Mar.	1947	107.00	109.00	5.02	105.75
*Brit. Col.	4	1 Dec.	1957	88.00	89.50	4.75	88.00
xBrit. Col.	4½	15 Jan.	1951	98.50	100.50	4.46	97.75
*Brit. Col.	4½	1 Oct.	1953	93.50	95.00	4.91	93.25
*Brit. Col.	5	15 Jan.	1948	97.00	98.50	5.15	97.00
Brit. Col.	5	1 Sept.	1953	97.00	98.00	5.17	96.75
Brit. Col.	5½	1 Feb.	1945	101.50	103.50	5.07	100.50
Brit. Col.	6	15 Feb.	1947	103.50	105.00	5.46	103.00
*Manitoba	4	1 Dec.	1957	91.50	93.50	4.45	90.50
*Manitoba	4½	15 Dec.	1956	96.50	98.00	4.64	95.50
*Manitoba	5	15 June	1954	103.00	105.00	4.62	101.00
xManitoba	5	2 Dec.	1959	106.00	108.00	4.46	104.50
Manitoba	5½	1 Oct.	1955	105.50	107.00	4.96	104.00
Manitoba	6	1 Apr.	1947	107.00	109.00	5.02	106.00
Sask.	4	15 Aug.	1983	83.50	85.00	5.26	84.00
xSask.	4½	2 July	1945	96.50	98.00	4.73	95.50
*Sask.	4½	1 Oct.	1951	90.00	91.50	5.26	90.50
Sask.		1 Aug.	1958	94.50	95.50	5.33	94.50
*Sask.	5½	15 Nov.	1946	100.00	101.50	5.33	99.50
Sask.	6	15 Mar.	1952	103.50	105.00	5.55	103.50
Municipal Bonds							
*Calgary	5½	2 June	1944	80	90	6.95	80
*Edmonton	5½	1 Nov.	1945	90	94	6.26	90
*Halifax	5	1 July	1961	109	110½	4.34	109
Hamilton	5	1 May	1950	109½	111	4.04	109½
Montreal	5	1 Mar.	1945	101	102½	4.70	101
Ottawa	4½	1 July	1945	103	105	3.92	103
*Quebec	5	1 June	1959	101	103½	4.75	101
Regina	5	1 July	1944	75	85	7.12	75
St. John	5	15 Dec.	1950	105½	108	4.31	105½
*Toronto	4½	1 Jan.	1955	106	108	3.92	105½
Victoria	5	21 July	1945	90	95	5.62	90
Winnipeg	5	1 Mar.	1944	97	99	5.12	97

† Tax exempt issues. * Payable in Canada and New York.
§ Yield at call price.
x Payable in Canada, New York and London.
‡ Payable in London. * Payable in Canada and London.

Winnipeg Stock Exchange

(Transactions from Nov. 11 to Nov. 17)

Div. rate in $	yield in %		Sales	High for period	Low for period	Close Nov. 17
..	..	Bailor Units	10	2.00	2.00	2.00
..	..	Gold Lake	2,300	.45	.45	.45
..	..	Gabrielle	1,900	.66	.62	.62
..	..	Home Investment	12	25.00	25.00	25.00
..	..	Kootenay Nevada	1,000	.50	.50	.50
..	..	Island Lake	1,500	.06	.05	.05
..	..	McL. Cockshutt	1,000	.15½	.15½	.15½
..	..	Ore Grande	500	.05	.05	.05
..	..	Rice Lake Units	10	6.00	6.00	6.00
..	..	Rice Lake Shs.	500	.06½	.06½	.06½
..	..	Vanson Manitoba	4,025	.28	.27	.27
1	..	United Grain Gr.	5	11.00	11.00	11.00
..	..	Wingold	500	.27	.25	.25

Stocks Not Traded in During Week*

	Bid	Ask
Beaver Fire	..	100
Beaver Lumber, c.	3	3½
Beaver Lumber pfd.	..	63
Canadian Fire	58	..
Great West Life	390	..
Monarch Life 10% pd.	18	..
Northern Trust	..	15
Pelissiers, com.	.25	..

	Bid	Ask
Pelissiers, pref.	..	20
Sov. Life, 25% pd.	..	14
Traders' Bldg.	60	..
West. Breweries	1½	2
Can. Amer. Tr. sh.	2.45	2.70
Can. Inv. Fund	..	3.45
Fundamental Ser. A	4.00	4.50
Fundamental Ser. B	3.75	..
Grouped Inc. shs.	..	3.85

Listed Bond Quotations

Week Ending November 19, 1934

	Int. Rate	Due	Yield	Latest Bid	High	Low	Range 1934 High	Low
McNish	6	1946	...	3.20	3.20	..	4.25	2.73
Mtl. L.H. & P. debs.	5	1939	3.73	47½	47½	47½	47½	43

Your Investments

Letters from subscribers to The Financial Post, who desire information bearing on their Canadian investments will be answered by an early mail, and questions of general interest will be answered on this page. We cannot extend this service to non-subscribers nor do we answer enquiries relating to American stocks or foreign securities generally. A three-cent stamp or stamped envelope must be enclosed. Write mining and insurance enquiries on sheets separate from other investment enquiries. No answers can be given by telephone or telegram. We do not select lists of securities but will supply current facts about securities in a list you may supply. Nor do we attempt to make any forecasts of the probable trend of any security. The service, in other words, is one of fact and not of opinion.

Middleman and Farmer

Thank you for your good advice concerning sweepstakes in Canada, as they are almost a temptation—to take a chance—for some of us just now. We hear so much of profits of middlemen now I wonder if it would be a good thing to buy stock of one of them. Would it be right? If the stock did well would it be a case of partaking of ill-gotten gains?

Why is the profiteer or middleman allowed such a margin over the producer—farmer or any kind and looked up to or upheld; then when he has made wealth, given a prominent position of some kind, even in the Senate?

Education is partially free and people are taught to think for themselves more than in the past. Such doings make them wonder and eventually become careless and indifferent, then gradually embittered when everything goes against honest labor which has to pay taxes for such men. Are their ideals a help to our country?

If the middleman were getting all the profits you think, it would be unwise to buy stocks of merchandising companies. That may seem strange to you as the wife of a prairie farmer but it is almost the invariable experience that inordinate profits of any kind cannot last. They attract so much competition that margins of profit are eventually whittled down to get the business.

Few middlemen can make a profit on the margins which have been obtaining in recent years unless they secure such a volume of sales as to cut down their expenses for rents, interest, insurance, salaries, wages and other operating expenses with respect to each unit of sale.

In every region where producers have suffered, the middlemen have suffered too. They have lost in two ways; they could not sell as much to impoverished customers; and second, they had to cut down in their prices to sell at all. The bankruptcies among middlemen have probably been more numerous than in any other line of business. One must be careful not to conclude that the outstanding exceptions prove the rule.

Take even the cases of the great departmental stores, The T. Eaton Company, Robert Simpson Company and the Hudson Bay Company. Their losses in the last three or four years over large sections of their business have been tremendous. They have had to cut staff, cut salaries and in order to sell at prices which the public would pay, they have had to offer very much lower figures to manufacturers and to everybody from whom they bought. Some individuals at the heads of these companies get large salaries. They are paid them because the directors believe the companies would lose far more than these amounts under less experienced direction. If they don't pay them, some one else would, they contend.

Times of prosperity for the farmer will come again. They always have in the past. As soon as the total of any crop available for market is little more than is needed, prices run up quickly. People in towns and cities, whether rich or poor, have to have the farm products. When they are plentiful prices drop because of the anxiety of producers to sell. When they are scarce, prices run the other way. We seem to be gradually working out of the era of too plentiful crops and the low prices that result. Canada's weakness with regard to wheat is that all buyers know of the large surplus held. When that is liquidated or brought down to moderate proportions, the situation should improve for farmers. When they improve for farmers they will improve for middlemen, for factories, for business generally. So whatever stock of a merchandising company you put your money in, it is a speculation based in the final analysis on your faith that farm prosperity will come again. If it does the well-run solvent merchandising institutions everywhere will do much better than now. Already they are doing better in 1934 than 1933 because the continual drop in prices generally has stopped. There has been a little improvement in salaries but dividends on most junior securities have not been resumed. In other words the owners of those stocks, like yourself, are waiting for the sunrise. They want farm prosperity for the very good reason that it may bring something to them.

In a time of depression every earner from farmer, fisherman and miner to manufacturer and merchant tries to counteract lowered purchasing power by offering less for everything he buys. On the selling side he tries to hold to old prices as long as possible but, as shown by the experience from 1929 to 1934, economic pressure downward is too great. Some are in a position to resist downward pressure better than others; examples are industries which have not been overdeveloped, companies which have built up good liquid reserves, farmers with products not subject to world influences, gold mines while prices of other commodities are dropping, and labor unions who fight wage decreases where unemployment is not great. If these resist too much, demand drops while consumers wait for lower prices.

In a time of growing prosperity based on scarcity, however, everyone tries to meet increased purchasing power by having more goods of a greater variety. Buying more he meets stiffer resistance in bargaining and the trend is gradually upward. Those who have gone down farthest in the price scale and reduced production the most often find that improvement comes to them first and most quickly. Growers of wheat naturally have to wait until not only Canadian but world surpluses are getting alarmingly low. Artificial attempts to hold up prices above world levels delay the eventual recovery. Bargaining there must be in wheat as in everything else but the easiest time in bargaining, as far as the farmer is concerned, comes when wheat begins to have a scarcity value.

Such economic pressure either upward or downward is inevitable under any form of society. Russia (Communist), Italy (Fascist) and Germany (Nazi) have had it even worse than so-called capitalistic countries. France kept agriculture prosperous by keeping up prices artificially behind an impassable tariff barrier for awhile, but output of wheat ran up so fast that wheat is exported under Canadian levels. In other words, this bonusing proved a boomerang because it led to too much wheat being grown. When the world regains economic sanity in such matters it will be much better for you and your friends.

Canadian Wirebound
Boxes

What is the position of Canadian Wirebound Boxes in regard to dividends? The price of the stock seems to be very low in comparison with the improvement in business reported.

The last annual report of Canadian Wirebound Boxes which covered the fiscal year ended April 30, 1934, was distinctly better than for 1933 with net profits in the first named period of $75,333 as compared with a loss of $1,361 in 1933. In the current, year, we understand, sales of the company were considerably higher than for the same period of 1933 with almost continuous monthly gains for over a year. In the last fiscal year, the company made two dividend payments on its class A shares of 37½c each or a total of 75c. In the current year, two dividends have already been paid of 25c. each and we understand that the company considers this stock now on a quarterly dividend basis with an annual rate of $1 compared with 75c a year ago.

There may have been some confusion in the investor's mind when after receiving two 37½c. dividends, the next one was 25c. He may have concluded that the dividend rate was reduced overlooking the fact that the higher dividends were paid twice only in one year and were not on a quarterly basis.

While this stock might be considered as relatively low, it should be remembered that the current price of around $13.50 represents a very considerable advance from a low of $3 in 1933.

International Metal

Was the enormous write-down in the value of Service Station's stock as shown on the balance sheet last year justified? I bought stocks in this company back in 1929 because it seemed to be a progressive and prosperous concern. I realize that business has fallen away in the depression but there is apparently as much gasoline and oil sold on this continent as formerly. Surely this company should have been able to make some money.

Service Stations, now International Metal Industries, took the bull by the horns in writing down the values of its assets to something like what could be obtained for them today. That naturally entailed a write-down on junior securities.

Such write-down was made inevitable by the strained situation of the oil industry in the United States where this company was finding its principal market. The same situation in a lesser degree obtains in Canada.

Axtell J. Byles, president of the American Petroleum Institute in an address on November 13 at Dallas, Texas, advocated substantial write-down of investments by oil companies in high priced service station property. He said that retail marketing was the most overbuilt branch of the overbuilt oil industry.

W. S. Farish, chairman of the board of Standard Oil of New Jersey, was even more explicit. He said the oil industry is "the most sadly overbuilt business in the world." He went on to say, "There are three times too many filling stations, two pipe lines for every one needed and refineries are never running at more than 60 per cent capacity. I am sure there is not a refinery or a marketing system which ever used black ink on its ledgers in the past year."

If you realize that the production of that overbuilt condition of the oil industry contributed materially to the prosperity of Service Stations and other companies in the years preceding 1930, you will see that service station equipment companies have had to take a major jolt in the depression. Their very success in contributing to the overbuilt condition of the retail marketing end of the oil industry added to the excess and unneeded equipment which will have to be assimilated by the oil industry before orders in volume come through again. Obsolescence may prove best friend of equipment companies.

In the face of such a situation, International Metal Industries was fortunate in having a strong liquid position and in having other lines which it has been able to develop and work on in the interim. It is having increasing success in some of these.

If the suggestion being made in the United States goes into effect that the Oil Code should include rules against lending of equipment by big companies, it will put a stop to one of the greatest causes of overbuilding in the retail section of the oil industry. At the same time it makes it likely that the purchasing of service station equipment will be moderate until the demoralized condition of the oil industry is ended. That policy has already been adopted in Canada by the provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Some idea of the seriousness of the situation of the oil industry in the United States may be gained from the fact that Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior and Oil Administrator, asserted that unless the petroleum industry eliminates waste and prevalent economic abuses, the management of the industry "would be taken over by the people of the United States for good and all." Stability in the oil industry is therefore a pre-requisite to stable conditions in the service station equipment department of all companies supplying such products.

Power Corp. Bonds

I have recently come into possession of some Power Corp of Canada bonds, 4½ per cent, 1959. I would be very pleased to have your opinion in regard to these securities.

The market on Power Corporation 4½ per cent bonds, due 1959, has shown an improvement of late, the current bid being between 82 and 83. At this level the bonds return a yield at maturity of approximately 5.85 per cent. The upper trend in the value of this security is taken as a reflection of the improvement in position of the company, not only as regards its earning power but in the market value of its portfolio of securities. For the year ended June 30, 1934, the company reported a slight increase in gross earnings, while net income available for interest was 2.41 times the amount required. This compares with 1.88 times in the previous year. As regards the book value of the debentures, the report shows a value of $2,384 for each $1,000 of debentures, with consideration given to the market value of investments.

National Grocers Bonds

Can you give me particulars of Natural Grocers first mortgage bonds?

National Grocers 6 per cent first mortgage bonds are due Nov. 1, 1948 and there are $1,169,800 outstanding. These are payable in Canadian funds and are redeemable on 30 days notice at par plus a premium up to five per cent depending on how near the time of redemption is to maturity. After depreciation, interest was earned 5.85 times in 1934 as against 5.81 times in 1933. For the year ended June 30, 1934, the company had a net profit of $389,628 as against $308,628 in 1933. These profits were higher than the average shown in the last seven years although in that time the lowest net profit was $261,304, in 1931. Since the end of the last fiscal year it is understood that the improvement has been maintained.

Eastern Dairies

I hold a $1,000 bond of Eastern Dairies and would like to know if their earnings have been improving this year. Can you tell me if the bond interest is being covered?

Conditions in the dairy business have not been conducive to stabilized operations and earnings. The same remark applies to the operators who have had to contend with many difficulties and in some cases have had to defer obligations on their securities. Eastern Dairies, with its wide geographical operations, has been affected, though probably not to the same extent as some of the other companies. It has had to defer interest on some of its preferred stocks, though bond interest has been met regularly. We are informed that the volume of business being handled by the company during the current year compares satisfactorily with that in 1933, while earnings applicable to bond interest are approximately the same. Consequently there is no reason why the company should not maintain its obligations on the bonds.

Canada Steamships

I am interested in Canada Steamship Bonds. They have declined much since I bought them and are now 25 to 27. If these people are going to come back I would like to know.

In the latter half of last month, the bondholders protective committee of Canada Steamship Lines issued a statement to the effect that operating results in the first eight months of 1934 showed an improvement to the extent of $483,000 compared with the same period last year. Since the beginning of this year, the secured bank loans have been reduced from $2,750,000 to $1,500,000 The cash position is being built up to avoid further borrowing during the winter and for the spring of 1935. On August 31, the cash balance was $260,000, after making the above payment to the banks and applying $480,000 against interest on prior debenture stocks and bonds and payment of other miscellaneous expenses. Indications at that time were that the improvement recorded would be maintained for the balance of the year.

It is hardly likely that the company's net income for 1934 will be sufficient to cover the interest required on the first general mortgage bonds, payment on which has been deferred. Much will depend, however, upon the volume of grain moved from the head of the lakes before the close of navigation. In the event that the movement is substantial, there is a very good prospect that the company will be able to show this charge as earned.

So far the bondholders committee have not indicated any change in their previously announced policy, namely, of allowing the company to continue operating under the present management with a view to determining what is a normal earning power for the company. It is now expected that the committee will not take any action for some time in regard to the proposed reorganization, but will allow the company to carry on with the hope that it will be able to continue the improvement noted this year and eventually clean up some of its more pressing obligations.

Western Grain Co.

With poor operating conditions the past two or three years, I understand that Western Grain Co. has shown some improvement this last crop year and should be able to maintain its position until better crops help it.

Can you tell me if the secured bank loan is against inventories of grain or is secured by mortgage ranking ahead of 6 per cent bonds? How do you size up the position of this company?

The last annual report of the Western Grain Co. covering the fiscal year ended July 31, 1934, showed improvement over the previous year. After bond interest, depreciation, and certain minor expenses there was a net loss of $24,659 as compared with a loss of over $160,000 the year previous.

Whereas in 1933, the company only earned 14 per cent of its bond interest, in 1934 it earned 81 per cent of it. In the current year, a crop of approximately the same size as that of 1933 has been marketed and a number of the company's elevators in the drought area were closed again this season. Of the original $3,000,000 bond issue $2,739,000 remain outstanding. Sinking fund requirements on these bonds have not been completely met, $40,994 which was the balance of payment due Dec. 31, 1933, remaining unpaid. Interest, however, has been paid regularly.

The secured bank loans which amounted to $3,681,000 at the end of the 1934 fiscal year is, we understand, against inventories of grain and if such inventories would not be sufficient to pay off the loans, in the event of a failure of the company, the remainder of the debt would then rank after the bonds but ahead of the preferred stock.

Muirhead's Cafeterias

Has there been any improvement in business for Muirhead's recently and what prospect is there of payment of arrears on the preferred stock?

Not a great deal of information is available regarding the current situation of Muirhead's Cafeterias, but we understand there has been a small increase in patronage following the transfer of one of the company's three restaurants from Queen Street, East, to Yonge & Shuter Streets, Toronto. Competition among Toronto restaurants is described as just as serious as ever and on the whole there seems to have been some increase in the cost of raw materials without any compensation yet in increased prices of meals.

For the fiscal year, ended the last day in February, 1934, the company had a net loss of $15,588 as compared with a $12,914 loss in the year before. So far in the current year, we understand, there has been a slight improvement. Dividends on the preferred stock were paid regularly until July 1, 1932, but none has been paid since. Arrears in dividends on the preferred stock to date amount to 15 per cent and until present conditions improve materially the paying off of these arrears or the resumption of dividends can hardly be expected.

Canada Packers

What are the prospects for Canada Packers common stock? I see the quotations 38 to 40 today.

Canada Packers common is not yet listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange, but we understand that it may be in the near future. The fact that arrears in dividends on the preferred have all been paid and the way is now open for dividends on the common would indicate that the listing of the shares of the company would be a logical step.

We understand that there has been very little activity in this stock for the last year and the prices quoted in the unlisted section at present show practically no change from a year ago. It is believed that all this stock is closely held and largely by the same interests as acquired it originally.

The last fiscal year which closed March 29, 1934, was a very satisfactory one for the company with net profits of $1,429,670 as compared with $607,672 for 1933. The last fiscal year was one of the best in the company's history and was only exceeded in profits, and then only slightly, in 1930 and 1929. It is generally believed that a dividend on the common stock will be declared in the fairly near future, although so far in the current year it is not believed that this company has done quite as well as a year ago for the reason that bacon prices in Great Britain declined rather sharply last spring. This would mean a loss to the company as hogs are bought usually from five to six weeks in advance of bacon shipments and such hogs would be bought on the basis of the higher bacon prices prevailing at the time of the purchase of the animals. Recently, however, British bacon prices have improved.

In the last fiscal year after the regular preference dividend as well as the remainder of all arrears this company had a surplus of $373,998 as compared with $185,418 for 1933. This brought total surplus up to $4,633,038. The company is now in a very strong liquid position with an excess of current assets over current liabilities of $7,688,985. In presenting the annual report for 1934, J. S. McLean, president, referred particularly to the improvement in the liquid position of the company, but also the serious problems still to be solved before the company and farmer alike will be able to profit substantially from the larger market open for their products in Great Britain. He added, however, that the company's objective in building up working capital had been achieved and that the directors thought it now possible to pay dividends on common stock, as and when made.

Rackets

Racket: "A trick, dodge, scheme, game, line of business or action."—Shorter Oxford English Dictionary.

Cheques

STOREKEEPERS in the larger cities have been mulcted out of thousands of dollars by people who tender a large cheque to have cashed. Usually the storekeeper hesitates and the racketeer, often a woman, then suggests that a big order for goods be delivered to a certain address.

While the materials are being selected the customer suggests that some of the smaller parcels, including usually the most expensive goods, will be taken with her as she has a car at the door.

When the delivery man arrives at the address he finds that no one by the name of the party given lives there, but in the meantime the customer has departed with her or his part of the order.

Usually the customer is very well dressed and gives the impression of being a person of substantial means and fastidious taste.

Mining Enquiries

Mining questions and problems submitted by subscribers of The Financial Post will be answered by letter and those of general interest will be published on this page. We cannot extend this service to non-subscribers. A three-cent stamp or stamped envelope must always be enclosed to cover the direct reply. Write general investment and insurance enquiries on sheets separate from mining enquiries. No answers can be given by telephone or telegram.

Harlake Gold Mine

What is your opinion of the prospects of Harlake Gold Mines please?

At the present time there is no activity at either the Swayze or the Long Lac property of Harlake Gold Mines. Officials of the company inform us that the Swayze property is "temporarily" abandoned, but can give no hope of when activity will be resumed. As regards the Long Lac property, this property has a heavy over-burden and it will be necessary for the company to diamond drill before any estimate of its merits can be obtained. There is little hope of drilling being done before next spring. The company claims to have $25,000 in current assets and directors are of the belief that this should be conserved in the hope of some day striking a meritorious property. At the present time, Ed. Hargreaves is in the Great Bear Lake District and will return some time before the end of the year. It is presumed he is on the outlook for promising properties.

Indian Path Mines

I enclose a prospectus of Indian Path Mines, and would appreciate it if you would analyze it for me.

Information contained in the prospectus enclosed in your letter is altogether too vague to serve as a reliable basis of a judgment as to the merits and possibilities of Indian Path Mines. Information in the engineer's statement as to grade and extent of ore is incomplete. No mention is made of results obtained from diamond drilling. While the prospectus states that from Mr. Moore's report "it is reasonable to conclude that a vast block of ore is there to be mined," development results are not given to substantiate this statement.

Indian Path Mines was organized in 1929 and since that time has intermittently carried on development work on its property. Early in 1932 the company announced that it would build a concentrating plant. This hasn't been done and we can only conclude that development did not progress as expected.

The information contained in the hypothetical operating statement is interesting, but we do not consider it to be of great value. To our knowledge the mining of Tungsten ore in Ontario has been only as a by-product of the production of gold. In view of this operating costs of tungsten producers in this province would not be comparable.

Goldex Mining Corp.

I have some stock in Goldex Mining Corp. Is this worth anything?

Goldex Mining Corp., which was incorporated with an Ontario charter in 1923 as North Colonial Gold Mines to acquire the Elizabeth Mine, discovered in 1900 and operated to 1903 by the Anglo-Canadian Gold Estates Ltd., of London, England, has been inactive for a number of years. In 1927 the company got into financial difficulty and was forced to relinquish interest in its property, what few assets there were being absorbed by debt. The stock of this company has, as far as we are aware, no value.

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News of Canadian Mining Investments

The Week in Mining

MacFarlane Exposure

AN APPALLING flaw in the security regulations in Ontario has been thrown into prominence by the findings, published elsewhere, of the investigation into the affairs of John White & Co. and MacFarlane Long Lac Mines.

It seems almost incredible that any agency of government, purporting to protect investors, should have allowed the wholesale disposal of vendors stock to the public at high prices when every cent of the proceeds of such stock went into the pockets of the mining promoters rather than into the development of mining properties.

The findings disclosed that the shares which the public thought it was buying to assist mining development in Northern Canada were nothing more than the shares which the promoters had received in return for the unpatented mining claims which were sold by them to the public.

Mining promotions carried on in such a way deserve no better name than a racket. Congratulations are in order to the commission, for the settlement they have made on behalf of the purchasers of these vendors shares.

While such revelations are deplorable, and deal a severe blow to public confidence, it is only by the elimination of such promotions that the mining industry can be placed on a healthy basis.

* * *

Bear Drive Continues

THE bear drive which has been prevalent in the mining market during the past few weeks, persists, and as result, stock prices continue their downward course. Bearish rumors have been commonplace and advice in many quarters has been to sell mining shares. This has resulted in the dumping of the weaker holdings.

Even if other influencing factors had been absent, a decline in mining stock prices would have resulted from the two shocks which the market experienced in the past week. Sentiment was severely shaken by the announcement that Thompson-Cadillac had been placed in voluntary bankruptcy and that development work was being suspended on the MacLeod-Cockshutt property.

Investigations being conducted by the Ontario Securities Commission are also having a depressing effect upon the market, since the expectation in some quarters is that they will result in limitations being placed on certain market operations. At the present time, the commission is investigating the decline in the price of Gunnar Gold stock and it is known that the market action of a number of others is under surveillance.

Although, as would be expected, the secondary producers and the junior issues have been most susceptible to the bear drive the senior golds have also been hard hit under the pressure of heavy selling. Losses have been recorded by the stocks of all the big producers, McIntyre being the heaviest sufferer.

Under the pressure of large offerings, Eldorado declined to a new low of 95 cents. Little Long Lac was also a heavy loser. In the case of the latter, the suspension of work by MacLeod-Cockshutt on its property in the Little Long Lac area may have been a contributing factor.

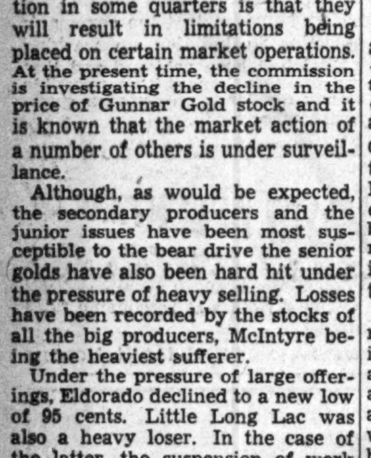
Trading in base metals has been listless and the trend has been irregular, the general tendency, however, being for prices to sag.

* * *

Index to Mining Stocks

THE weighted index number of twenty-three mining stocks computed by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on the base 1926 = 100, was 129.5 for the week ending November 15, as compared with 129.6 for the previous week.

Nineteen gold stocks fell from 130.3 to 129.7 and four base metals stocks rose from 131.5 to 133.2.



SISCOE LAWSUIT TAKEN OUT OF COURT

Claimants of Interest in Siscoe Island Withdraw Case

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—The trial of the action taken by Mary Hadish and others against Siscoe Gold Mines which was fixed before Chief Justice Greenshields for this week was not proceeded with by reason of the fact that the plaintiffs presented to the court a declaration that the action was withdrawn. The plaintiffs claimed to be the owners of an undivided one-eleventh interest in Siscoe Island, as the heirs of a transferee of the right of an original member of Siscoe Mining Syndicate.

The action was instituted in October, 1932, but no steps were taken by the plaintiffs to bring the case to trial. In June, 1934, the defendant had the case set down on the rolls and in September applied to Chief Justice Greenshields for an early hearing, which was fixed for this week.

Of the five actions against the company based on alleged defects in title or claiming shares forming part of the original issue of the company's capital stock three have now been withdrawn, two actions taken by Mining Assets Realization as the transferee of the rights of certain members of Siscoe Mining Syndicate having been withdrawn some time ago.

How Ignorant Investors Are Fooled on Oil Royalties

"The Lamp," Published By Standard Oil of New Jersey, Reveals Dangers to Buyers Who Do Not Understand Business

In "The Lamp" for October, Standard Oil of New Jersey gives an inside view of how oil royalties are marketed and of the danger to inexperienced speculators who invest directly in these or indirectly by purchasing stocks in a royalty company or trust certificates representing a fractional interest in an interest. Many thousands of Canadians have reason to find this article interesting.

The lease most generally used in the field calls for payment to the fee owner of the property at one eighth the value of oil and gas produced. Frequently, the farmer, or other owner of the property, wants money at once, and disposes of all or part of his interest in the well to a royalty broker. That is the first step of the process by which it moves to the ultimate buyer in U. S. or Canada.

Blue Sky Salesmen

Though this is a legitimate business when the title to the property is clear and the purchaser of the royalty understands what he is buying, it has been from the earliest days of the industry a fertile field for the blue sky salesman. Conditions may be better than when one Colonel Ellsworth sold 47 sixteenths of a farm he had leased and still held the controlling interest; but recently an Oklahoma city man invested 30 in royalty shares which, even with a 10,000 barrel well, would have taken him 38 years to get back under present proration conditions, even with oil at $1.25 a barrel.

Monthly payments to purchasers of royalties should not be confused with dividends. Actually, such payments represent a return of the invested capital with a small allowance for interest. This is the case because the value of the royalty decreases day by day as oil is produced.

One of the chief inducements to purchasers in Canada and the United States to buy royalties is to give the names of major companies who are buying oil from a particular lease. Photostats of royalty cheques of such companies are often displayed to give an air of permanence to such a speculation. However, such a purchasing company may be buying oil from a particular lease today but not tomorrow, all without having any interest in the lease whatsoever.

Promise and Performance

The Carter Oil Company receives a large number of letters every year, which clearly shows that too often the investor was misled by promises of fixed monthly incomes, obviously an impossibility, with the inevitable decline in production and the fluctuation in crude market prices. One letter published shows that the purchaser of the oil royalty interest had been promised a fixed return of $45 monthly. What he received was $25 in three months. He paid $1,500 for the royalty.

Another man paid $3,100 for a royalty and up to the time of writing his letter had received nothing at all. Another man had been sold a one acre interest in an oil royalty and was promised $60 a month. He was told that a third well was being built on the property and that returns would probably be increased by about 60 per cent the minute it was in production. Instead of getting $60 a month, he got $11 and $14 in the first two months.

There are many irresponsible dealers in royalties assigning royalty interest in specific properties to investors before they themselves actually get titles.

"Despite the shady manipulations of unscrupulous brokers, legitimate oil and gas royalties represent a considerable investment and even with bargain store prices for crude during the worst of the over-production of the last few years, income from this source has often been the sole means of support of some families," says The Lamp. "In a large proportion of cases, such royalty interests have been held by people not directly connected with the oil industry.

Claptrap Economies

In the United States, purchasers of oil royalties have been told that if proration were lifted, their returns would increase proportionately. If a holder of a royalty interest was receiving $10 a month from so many barrels' production of the lease in which he held an interest, he would be told that he would get twice that if curtailment were lifted and the output doubled. Nothing, of course, was said by such salesmen of the difficulties of increasing consumption in order to use this increased production.

The result of these claptrap economies was swiftly and tragically shown in the experience of East Texas. As the flow of crude increased, the supply began to press for a market with the inevitable result that prices cracked. The process continued all the way down the scale. The royalty owners, the majority of them sincere and unaware that they were being led along an impossible course, took out their pencils and began to do a little figuring. They discovered that quite aside from the question of conservation, national policy and the general good of the industry involved, there was greater financial return to themselves from 10 barrels a day at $1 for crude than from 60 barrels selling at a dime.

In recent years royalty owners protective associations have been formed to protect this type of investor. It all boils down to the old principle, that the best investment is not always the one that promises the biggest return. Unit and co-operative development, for example, have proven their ability in numerous areas to prolong the flowing life of the field and increase its ultimate output.

Should Consult Expert

Legitimate oil royalties are a sound investment, but before parting with his money, the investor would be wise to consult some trustworthy authority who will know how to give an expert opinion of the property involved. Crude production is a complicated engineering problem at best, in which such questions as porosity, permeability and thickness of the oil sand, amount of crude already produced, future allowables and probable life of the lease should be considered in taking a royalty interest.

The accounting end of the royalty business involves a manipulation of fractions worthy of an Einstein or a Ponzi. The Carter Oil Company mills out every month nearly 10,000 cheques for oil from about 1,000 leases. About 100 of these are for a nickel or less and about 1,000 of them range from 5c. to $1.

The Carter Oil Company has on its books one lease on which the monthly production was 3,900 barrels. There are some 450 participants in one-eighth royalty which amounts to 487 barrels a month. One participant has an interest of one 22,400th of the one-eighth royalty. His monthly cheque is 2 cents.

Investors are sometimes fooled by not understanding the difference between buying a fraction of the original royalty or a fraction of a royalty interest. For example when a broker buys a one-quarter interest in the farmer's one-eighth royalty, then sells his customer one sixteenth of his one-quarter interest, "it is not the same by a long shot as when the investor purchases one-sixteenth of the original one-eighth royalty."

MINING PROJECTS PLANS NEW SET-UP AS OFFERING FAILS

Company, Formed Only Ten Months Ago, Must Re-organize

Reorganization of Canadian Mining Projects Ltd. is in the offing, The Financial Post is officially informed. Formed early this year to develop extensive holdings in northern Manitoba and northwestern Ontario the company's public offering of 1,800,000 shares made in August of this year was sold only to the extent of 9,720 shares, and as result the company is faced with the necessity of a financial reorganization.

No announcement has been made as to what form the reorganization of the company will take, but it is known that a plan of reconstruction has been under consideration. The Financial Post is informed that a meeting of shareholders will be called in about two months time to consider a reorganization proposal. It is expected that a plan will be presented that will finance the company through its present difficulty.

The company states that the bright spot in the picture is that work done and money expended on the properties has so improved the showings on two of them, the McCafferty and the Lehaney, that the securing of adequate financing appears merely a matter of adjustment and arrangement.

Bank Overdraft

Although the company has had a corporate existence of only ten months it now finds itself with a bank overdraft of $56 and outstanding accounts totalling $21,225 of which amount $3,000 is preferred being for wages, rent, etc. Directors have made unsecured advances to the company totalling $10,000 and in an effort to prevent failure of the company enterprise have withdrawn the public offering of shares in order to work out a plan of reorganization.

The company's present financial difficulty is attributable not only to the failure to successfully market the public offering of shares but also to proceeding with development before funds were available for this purpose. Anxiety to proceed with development and exploration work, owing to early maturing payments on the properties, led the company to contract for diamond drilling before funds had been procured.

Big Long Lac Gold Quits Old Property

In a progress report to shareholders of Big Long Lac Gold Mining Co., G. P. Campbell, president, states that after careful examination, work has been discontinued on the company's property in the Little Long Lac Mining area. The company, Mr. Campbell reports, has now an option on nine unpatented claims on Suicide River east of Long Lac. On this property an assay taken across an eight ft. vein showed values which, the company believes, warrant starting an immediate programme of development to be followed by diamond drilling. Mr. Campbell states that the company has sufficient funds on hand to enable it to carry on surface work, development and diamond drilling. As regards the Little Long Lac property, Mr. Campbell reports that while two veins carrying favorable surface showing were encountered they were narrow and diamond drilling failed to disclose commercial ore. Work was, therefore, discontinued in order to conserve the treasury of the company.

Nova Scotia Gold Mines Power Project Proceeds

Nova Scotia Gold Mines announces that construction of its power project at Tangier, N.S., has commenced. Four reservoir dams are being built at Upper Lakes and a main dam at Tangier Lake. Work has also been started on the flume and penstock for turbine installation and on the transmission line. A. L. Schneider, the company's engineer, in a wire to head office, states that it is hoped to have all work completed so that electric power can be delivered to the mine by the end of January, 1935.

TECK DIRECTORS WEATHER ATTACKS AT YEARLY MEET

Dr. Forbes Promises Shareholders More Liberal Information

Mark Antony's handling of the Roman mob had its counterpart in Toronto recently when shareholders of Teck-Hughes Gold Mines, after opening the annual meeting by calling loudly for the resignation, in toto, of the present directorate, closed the meeting by restoring seven of them to office, and passing a vote of confidence in the management.

This transformation came after Dr. David Forbes, president and general manager of the company, had assured the packed meeting that the directors would seriously consider formulating a policy of providing more adequate information as to conditions at both Teck-Hughes and its subsidiary, Lamaque Gold Mines. "I appreciate the need for this," he stated.

Before the by-law, reducing the number of directors from nine to seven, thereby ousting Conrad E. Wettlaufer, and W. W. Reilly, of Buffalo, was passed, an amendment had been moved and seconded calling for the resignation of the entire directorate.

Dr. Forbes ruled the amendment out of order. The shareholders therefore had either to renounce the policy of reducing the directorate, or return the seven men mentioned in the proxies.

The seven directors now comprising the Teck-Hughes board are Albert W. Johnston, John F. Thompson, K. P. Emmons, New York; George C. Miller, Buffalo, J. F. Lash, H. C. McCloskey, and David L. H. Forbes, Toronto.

Johnston is Absent

A. W. Johnston, chairman of the board, was noticeably absent from the meeting, confined to New York, it was stated, "by pressing business."

Before this by-law was passed, outspoken criticism of the directorate, voiced by several shareholders, among them David R. Thomas, was greeted with applause. It was pointed out that of the 17,000 shareholders, 13,500 were Canadians. It was therefore argued that there should be a greater percentage of Canadians on the board. The stock of the company, it was charged, had "been kicked about like a football."

Reviews Teck Record

When the question of the number of shares held by the various directors was broached, Dr. Forbes pointed out that most directors had numerous holdings not in their own name. In reviewing the record of the mine, the president stated that 43 per cent of the $47,700,000 in gold produced by Teck had been paid out to shareholders in the form of dividends. In addition, a working capital of three and a half million dollars had been built up since the company's inception in 1915.

"Teck-Hughes is not through yet," stated Dr. Forbes, "and when, as is inevitable, the day comes when it is, I confidently believe we will have another mine." Asked definitely as to probable life of Teck, Dr. Forbes stated that the company had positive ore reserves for two years.

Reduction of tonnage since the annual report was issued, had already improved conditions at the mine, he stated, with the result that the September net surplus was $215,000 and, in October, $246,000. Due to the freeze-up, the re-treatment of tailings was suspended in Nov. 1, but, Dr. Forbes predicted, the November net surplus would be well over $200,000.

Underground Development

Underground, the five levels from the 40th to the 45th had been partially explored, and developed, with the result that a total distance of 1,545 ft. of lineal ore, averaging nine pennyweights, across an average width of 8.5 ft. had been proved.

The No. 3 incline winze being put down from the 45th to the 48th level has just been completed, and a station will be cut at that level. This level is 5,850 ft. below the collar of the main shaft at the surface.

On the 46th level, advancing along ore under a particularly good showing on the level immediately above, a crosscut near the end of the drift showed an average of eight pennyweights of gold per ton, or about $13 ore.

While positive ore reserves are lower, it is the aim of the management to maintain a two years' positive reserve. To help them with this, a winze will be sunk from the 10th level in the western section of the property in ore which was previously considered too low-grade. This winze will be sunk from the 10th to the 17th level and it is hoped that commercial ore will be opened up.

At Lamaque, 16,000 tons of broken ore had been piled by the end of August, he stated, with an average grade of 6½ pennyweight, or, at present prices, $11 per ton. Teck-Hughes had increased its holdings in this company by the purchase of bonds since Aug. 31, and the investment in this company now stands at $1,298,030.

A series of questions was hurled at the president by David Thomas which added to the general liveliness of the meeting but obtained few results, except the statement that Dr. Forbes, in his capacity as general manager of the company, received a salary of $30,000 annually. Directors received $1,000 yearly, and the secretary $500 a year. The chairman of the board received no salary.

Bob Tough Gold Elects Americans to Board

Shareholders of Bob Tough Gold Mines at a meeting held in the company's office at Hamilton recently elected Roy E. Thompson, Cincinnati, Ohio, and John H. Stevens, of Buffalo, N.Y., to the board of directors. The executive committee consists of Mr. Stevens, H. J. Simons, of Wales Centre, N.Y., and E. Ratcliffe, Bartonville, Ontario. Mr. Ratcliffe reports that the steam plant is erected and in place and is expected to be running in the course of a week or two.

New Falconbridge Shaft

Falconbridge Nickel Mines, operating in the Sudbury Basin, had sunk its new shaft to a depth of 350 ft. when The Financial Post visited the property recently. Above shows the head frame for the new development, which has an objective of between 1,000 and 1,500 ft.

Oil Royalty Buyers Require Protection

Provincial Governments Should Insist on Adequate Information Being Given to Prevent Tollgates Against Interests of Investors

CANADIAN provincial securities commissioners and attorneys-general would do well to take cognizance of the fact that oil royalty interests based on acreage in the oil fields of the Southern United States are being sold and have been sold in large numbers for 15 years back to Canadians. In some cases sufficient returns have come on the royalty interests bought to repay the purchasers for their speculation but in all too many cases such purchases have been a "leap in the dark." The buyers have not known this, being appealed to as a rule on the ground that returns will be sure, constant and large.

Sometimes investors have bought royalty interests direct and are given full information as to the acreage covered, the wells producing, the profits experience to date, the expectation in the district as to life, the proration restrictions and the price of crude for some years back. In other cases Canadians are asked to buy shares in oil royalty companies which buy and sell royalties. Those who buy are led to expect payments of about 1 per cent a month or 12 per cent a year with occasional bonuses. In other cases still, royalty interests bought are deposited with a trustee and trustee certificates are sold, the proceeds being expended in more royalties to deposit.

It is difficult for Canadians far from the oil producing regions to know what they are buying even when full details are given of a royalty interest. The matter becomes one of real urgency when people throughout the Dominion are urged to buy on the basis of "a steady return" of 12 per cent or more per annum and insufficient details of underlying royalty interests are given.

Need Full Information

Because it has been often found that the further away one gets from the producing field the higher the price becomes for royalty interests offered, it would be a good thing if people dealing in these royalty interests either directly or indirectly by sale of stocks or trust certificates, had to supply full information to investors both at the time of buying and at intervals afterward. Such information would include details of actual royalty interests deposited or held, their cost to the company or trust which issues trustee certificates against them and the market value at present at Tulsa, Oklahoma, and other places where they are bought, sold and quoted. If market value were unobtainable it would be a good thing to know the original price paid in Tulsa or elsewhere, the number of hands through which it has since passed and the price at which it was turned over to the company or trust.

It is important to establish that there is no toll-gate at the doors of such company or trust. No one connected with the sale of shares or certificates should take a profit by charging more than cost for such royalty interests, or sell royalty interests to the company or trust if they are likely to prove losers and are depreciating in value.

There is no accusation here that this is being done but it is a most unhealthy situation that apparently anybody can form a company, sell stock to buy royalty interests and then supply these in his own name or under cloak of some other name, and at his own price to the helpless company thus formed. As buyers of fractions of royalty interests and of stock in royalty companies or of certificates in royalty interests deposited with trustees have become aware in the United States of the chances for loss in this department of the royalty business, a number of protective committees have been formed. It is possible, though perhaps not practicable in Canada, for buyers of royalty company stocks or fractions of interests to get together in order to have a careful audit in their behalf from time to time. Recent court cases show that shareholders differ widely as to what is proper in the conduct of such companies. At any rate the least the law authorities can do is to see to it that full information is available at any stage of the company's business.

There should be the equivalent of the prospectus information required under the new Dominion Companies Act.

MUFULIRA COPPER ERECTS SMELTER ENLARGES PLANT

Rhodesian Selection Report Shows Deficit

The annual report of Rhodesian Selection Trust and its subsidiary, Mufulira Copper Mines, reveals that during the 1934 fiscal period the opening up and development of the Mufulira mine in preparation of large scale production was actively carried on and that additional financing was arranged for the subsidiary enterprise.

The profit and loss statement of Rhodesian Selection for the year ended Sept. 30 last showed a deficit of £5,761 as compared with a profit of £2,966 in the previous year. Income from dividends and interest amounted to only £1,353.

Working capital as at the date of the balance sheet was £97,639, current assets totalling £100,409.

During the year, the whole of the outstanding six per-cent convertible gold debentures, amounting to £1,786,500, was converted into 1,190,998 fully paid shares of the company. The issued share capital of the company was thus increased to 9,682,842 shares, par value 5s each.

Mufulira Copper Mines

Operations of the company's subsidiary, Mufulira Copper Mines, during the nine months from the commencement of operations on Oct. 1, 1933, to June 30, 1934, resulted in a deficit of £123,608 after all charges had been deducted, including debenture interest and provision for depreciation.

A very strong liquid position is shown by the balance sheet, cash on hand totalling £636,372. Since the date of the balance sheet cash has been further increased by the payment of the final instalment of £350,000 on the purchase price of the public issue of £1,000,000 5½ per cent debenture stock which was made last May. This issue was made in order to provide funds for the erection of a smelter, to enlarge the existing plant and to carry out the necessary development work to permit the treatment of 2,000,000 tons of ore per annum yielding about 75,000 long tons of copper. This work is under way at the present time.

Comparative working capital position as at June 30 is shown below.

Working Capital

	1934	1933
	£	£
Current assets	802,461	91,989
Current liabilities	87,772	8,913
Working capital	714,689	83,076

During the year under review the issued capitalization of the company was increased to £853,963 12s by the issue of 284,000 shares of 2s each at the price of 12s 6d per share. These shares were allotted to Rhodesian Selection Trust, Rhokana Corporation and The British South Africa Ltd. in accordance with the arrangement whereby these companies undertook to supply the company with cash funds up to a total of £300,000 in proportion to their respective share holdings.

During the nine months of operations a total of 154,825 short tons of ore averaging 5.10 per cent copper, was treated at the mine. From the resulting concentrates 5,652 long tons of blister copper were produced. The output was mainly obtained in the treatment of ore extracted from development work.

Rio Grande Syndicate Reports Fair Results

Favorable results have been obtained from development work on the property of Rio Grande Syndicate in the Omineca mining division of British Columbia, it is officially reported, an average of four groups of samples taken from the vein and from the drill cores giving a return of $15.34 to the ton.

A diamond drilling programme, which was recently completed, disclosed that the vein width varies from 20 to 30 ft. and that the main gold bearing vein extends to depth.

While the syndicate has been concentrating its attention on the main gold bearing vein, the recent rise in the price of silver brings another portion of the property into the limelight, an official report states. On the claims owned by the syndicate there is a series of four silver veins on which considerable work was done in the days when the property was first staked. On one vein, a tunnel was driven to a depth of over 100 ft., and the vein drifted on from this point for a distance of 60 ft. A test shipment of two tons gave a smelter return of 84 ounces of silver to the ton.

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OUTPUT OF NICKEL AT FALCONBRIDGE NOW 15 TONS DAILY

East Shaft Reaches Depth of 350 Ft.—Objective 1,000 Ft.

By Staff Editor

SUDBURY.—Treating a grade of ore which runs about 2¼ per cent nickel, and 1 per cent copper, Falconbridge Nickel Mines, at Falconbridge, Ont., was turning out about 15 tons of nickel, and between six and seven tons of copper daily, in matte form, when The Financial Post visited the property last week.

At that time, the new five compartment shaft, which is being sunk to an objective of 1,000 ft., was down 350 ft. This new development, which was started early in June of this year, is situated about half a mile east of the No. 1 shaft. From the 500 ft. level of the No. 1 shaft, a drift has been run over to a point directly beneath the east shaft. With only 150 ft. more to go, therefore, it is expected that the new shaft should penetrate the drift about the middle of December. Three small shifts a day are being used on sinking operations.

Ore For 15 Years?

The purpose of sinking the new shaft, it was explained, was to facilitate exploration of the new ore body located about 2,000 ft. from the No. 1 shaft. In driving the drift from the old workings, several lean portions were struck, which resulted in a lowering of the grade treated at the smelter. By the end of the year, however, officials believe ore blocked out to the east will at least replace that drawn during 1934. The mine management told The Financial Post that ore for 15 years had been indicated. However, at the end of 1933, ore reserves were estimated at 2,817,884 tons, which, at the 1933 rate of hoisting, would give reserves for only 10 years.

The reduction plant is being operated at its capacity of 750 tons a day, and is working smoothly. Owing to the fact that it is a one unit smelter, it is necessary in estimating Falconbridge output to allow for only a 340 day year, as periodical shut-downs for repairs are necessary. On this basis, the plant at its present rate, will, in 1934, produce slightly over 10,000,000 pounds of nickel matte for shipment to Kristiansand, Norway, where the company maintains a subsidiary refinery.

At the time of the visit of The Financial Post, the company was employing about 450 men. The smelter is operated on a three shift basis, and the mine on a two shift basis.

Buy Large Hoist

To assist in the sinking of the new shaft, the company, in August of this year, purchased and moved to Falconbridge, a large hoist from the idle plant of the Errington Mine, near Chelmsford, in the Sudbury basin. This hoist, officials stated, was working satisfactorily.

While the area between the two shoots is spotty, mine officials expressed the opinion that it afforded enough material for several stopes.

While the immediate objective of the new shaft is, of course, the 500 ft. level, it is planned to continue sinking operations to over 1,000 ft. This objective will not be reached for another two years, it is expected.

During the summer, the company did considerable work in constructing Falconbridge townsite. For company employees, 20 houses were erected. In addition, the school was enlarged by the addition of a classroom, and a sewage disposal plant completed, and put in operation.

Minewise, Falconbridge appears to be in as good a position as it has been since the company was formed. While earnings for the three-month period ended Sept. 30, 1934, showed the adverse effects of depressed nickel sales and low copper prices, officials of the company have reported that since that time business has improved in so far as nickel sales are concerned.

Lake Shore Declares Regular Plus Bonus

Lake Shore Mines have announced the declaration of the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents per share, plus a bonus of 50 cents per share, payable Dec. 15 to shareholders of record Dec. 1. This brings total disbursements for the current year to $3.50 per share, which is an increase of 50 cents over dividend payments last year and a new record for distributions to shareholders.

Parkhill Gold Returns

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Parkhill Gold Mines reports to the Montreal Curb Market receipts for October from the Royal Canadian Mint of $32,521.

Mining Concerns Newly Formed

Austin Rouyn Gold Mines—Ont. Incorp., Oct. 27; H.O., Toronto; Author. capit., $4,000,000, par $1.

Delnite Mines—Ont. Incorp., Oct. 23; H.O., Toronto; Author. capit., $3,000,000, par $1.

Lapa Cadillac Gold Mines—Ont. Incorp., Oct. 26; H.O., Toronto; Author. capit., $3,000,000, par $1.

Nordic Sturgeon Gold Mines—Ont. Incorp., Oct. 22; H.O., Toronto; Author. capit., $2,000,000, par $1.

Woman River Gold Mines—Ont. Incorp., Oct. 22; H.O., New Liskeard, Ont.; Author. capit., $5,000,000 n.p.v.

LaBine Charges Deliberate Drive Against Eldorado

While claiming that production at the Port Hope refinery of Eldorado Gold Mines was now running $15,000 per week, Charles LaBine, president of the company, declined to particularize as to where the company was marketing its radium except to state that it was having no difficulty in doing so, when questioned by The Financial Post.

"We have had severe opposition from the Belgian interests, but have successfully met that competition," he stated. Eldorado was aided in this by the silver which, he claimed, was found in conjunction with the radium. Starting in January next, the company would adopt a policy of concentrating to a greater extent than heretofore on the silver ores. There is understood to be 30,000 ounces of silver at the Port Hope refinery ready for shipment.

Asked his views of the recent drive on Eldorado in the market, Mr. LaBine replied: "Nothing has happened either at the property or at the refinery to explain it. It is nothing more than a concentrated drive initiated by certain brokers for their own profit."

He stated that production at the Port Hope plant would be stepped up within the next few weeks.

Both Gunnar Gold and Eldorado, headed by the LaBine brothers, have suffered from heavy liquidation on the mining market during the past week. The sharp decline in the market value of the stock followed the recent announcement that Shirley Cragg, a director of both Gunnar and Eldorado, had resigned from the board of both companies, and thus severed all connection with the LaBine interests.

THOM.-CADILLAC WILL BE SUBJECT INVESTIGATIONS

Cheerful Reports Issued Just Prior to Bankruptcy Step

The conditions which led to the bankruptcy of Thompson-Cadillac Mines will be investigated by the Ontario Securities Commissioner, The Financial Post is informed by J. R. Stirrett, legal counsel for the commission.

The placing of the company in voluntary bankruptcy by directors late last week was entirely unexpected by most shareholders. In taking this action, which followed an examination of the property by C. G. Williams, Toronto, directors stated that it was "in the best interests of the company and for the protection of its assets." In a letter prepared for mailing to shareholders, it was stated that Mr. Williams's report on the property disclosed "that the ore which they (the directors) had reason to believe had been developed and to be in reserve, is not available."

The letter further states that "there is no stock left in the treasury of the company for financing and no money available to carry on operations. Consequently your directors regret to say that they have no alternative but to immediately close down the mill and the mine and that this is being done at once."

Misleading Information

In view of the above state of affairs it is admitted that the directors adopted the correct course in placing the company in voluntary bankruptcy. It is claimed, however, that shareholders are entitled to a statement from the management as to how the necessity for this action developed. Reports issued by the company throughout the year, and even in recent weeks, have indicated that developments at the mine were meeting with favorable results. It was understood that a fair-sized ore body has been proved up. As recently as October 31, reports appeared in the press, stating that development was disclosing ore of good value.

In April, an official estimated that there was available for millfeed, some 60,000 tons of ore in the underground workings and an additional 3,000 tons on the surface dump. Such a quantity of ore would have been sufficient to keep the company's 150-ton mill, which was brought into production in September, operating at capacity for more than a year.

No statement has been made by the company as to whether this ore was found to be below commercial grade or whether the quantity available had been over-stated. The letter to shareholders does indicate, however, that misleading information was given to the board of directors as to ore position.

Criticizes Mill

While little authentic information is available as to the details of Mr. Williams's report, it is stated that he criticizes the management for the expenditure of about $50,000 on a 150-ton mill when ore reserves did not warrant this action. This money should have been expended on development of the ore body and in definitely determining the possibilities of the propertp. Too much attention cannot be paid to proving up a large quantity of ore before erecting a mill, and prior to taking such action the directors should be reasonably sure that the possibilities of the property warrant the expenditure. The Financial Post has repeatedly pointed out the disastrous results accruing from such a policy.

The market action of Thompson-Cadillac prior to the bankruptcy announcement, will likely be investigated by the Ontario Securities Commission. It is felt in some quarters, that there was a leak as to the position of the company.

Tipster Sheets Banned Vendor Laws Changed By Ontario Commission

Find Public Shouldered With Vendor Shares in MacFarlane Long Lac — New Promotions Held Up

Vital changes in the regulations regarding the sale of vendors' shares in mining companies will be made in the Securities Fraud Prevention Act, as a result of the enquiry recently held into the activities of John White & Co., sponsors of MacFarlane Long Lac Mines.

Simultaneously, John M. Godfrey, Ontario Securities Commissioner, announced that "Tipster sheets" will not be tolerated any further and that anyone who "persists in sending forth these poisonous emanations will not be permitted to continue in business."

In the meantime, the commission has announced that sale of all new mining stock in the province has been held up until the commission has had an opportunity to go into the matter and draft new regulations as to vendors' shares.

In reporting on MacFarlane Long Lac promotion, Mr. Godfrey shows how, in this case, the regulations were evaded, with the result that the public was sold vendors' shares, the proceeds of which went not into the development of the property, but into the pockets of the promoters.

The report of the commission in full follows:

Text of Report

"During the investigation made in the course of this enquiry, it was discovered that a large proportion of the shares of the MacFarlane Long Lac Mines, which had been sold to the public, were vendors' shares. Vendors' shares are shares which are issued to the owners for mining claims. Moneys received from the sale of these shares go into the pockets of the vendors and are not used for the development of the property.

"The sale of these shares was the result of a defect in the regulations regarding vendors' shares. Regulation 23, provides that where vendors' shares are to be sold, there must be filed with the Commissioner, a prospectus of the company, a statement showing the prices at which the shares are to be sold, and the consent in writing of the Commission must be given. By Regulation 25, this is not required where the sale is made through a member of the Toronto Stock Exchange. The sale of these shares was therefore legalized by the simple expedient of having them in the first instance sold through a member of the Toronto Stock Exchange.

Pay Back $21,500

"The various counsel who represented the parties connected with the sale of these shares, agreed with the Commission that the treasury had not been treated fairly in the distribution of the moneys received from the sale of these securities. As the result of negotiations conducted by representatives of the Commission the parties who participated in the sale agreed to provide the sum of $21,500 for the treasury of the company.

"In addition to this, John White & Co. agreed to release the sum of $45,000 which appeared on its books as orders by customers for the MacFarlane Long Lac shares. As a result of stop-orders placed on various bank and brokerage accounts a further sum in cash or securities of $5,067.51, was recovered for customers where the transactions had not been completed. The vendors have also delivered to the treasury 200,000 shares of vendors' stock. Further, the board of directors of MacFarlane Long Lac Mines, has been reorganized and the management of the company is now in the hands of experienced mining and business men who will see that the money is prudently spent on behalf of the shareholders. By reason of these arrangements, the shareholders will have a run for their money and a substantial sum will be spent giving employment in the North country.

"Curse of Distribution"

"This enquiry has demonstrated most of the evils which have cursed the distribution of mining shares during the last period of their activity. This brokerage firm conducted a most efficient 'boiler room.' It had 23 telephones manned by experienced 'high-pressure' salesmen. It spent $16,000 in the months of August and September on long distance telephone calls. These telephone calls extended from New Brunswick to Saskatchewan and even as far as Los Angeles. Amounts paid to the telephone company were twice what was spent on the property in that period. Three times as many people were employed in the broker's office as on the property.

"In addition to the 'boiler-room' method, the company also used a 'Tipster Sheet' and a newspaper called 'The Canadian Mining and Financial Record.' This newspaper was only a thinly disguised 'Tipster Sheet.' As many as 18,000 copies were sent out in a week. It was edited by a young gentleman who called himself a statistician, and whose sole qualification to give advice on mining securities was six months' employment as a clerk in a broker's office.

"This gentleman has never even seen a mine. As a result of enquiries, coming to the office of this high-pressure tipster sheet service, he kept five stenographers working overtime answering these enquiries.

"The registration of John White and Co. has been cancelled.

"The Commission finds it necessary to state that these 'Tipster Sheets' will not be tolerated any further. The firm of brokers, or the issuer of securities, who persists in sending forth these poisonous emanations will not be permitted to continue in business.

"The question of the regulation of the sale of vendors' shares is an extremely difficult one. The prospector, the grub-staker and the legitimate developer of mining claims in their early stages, must be given reasonable and generous consideration. A distinction must be drawn between these gentlemen adventurers who are contributing so much to this great industry on the one hand, and the crooks, racketeers, and professional stock manipulators who have taken such an appalling toll from the public in the selling of mining shares. It is confidently expected that some policy can be adopted which will recognize the real developers of mines and at the same time eliminate the undesirables."

GOLD PRODUCTION FROM ONT. MINES RISES IN OCTOBER

Value For First Ten Mos. 43.4 Per Cent Over 1933 Period

Value of Ontario's gold production in the first ten months of the year was $58,175,749, an increase of 43.4 per cent over the corresponding period of 1933 when the value of output was $40,578,973, the monthly bulletin of the Ontario Department of Mines shows.

Value of output in October was $330,752 higher than in the previous month, amounting to $5,877,396. During the month a total of 572,954 tons of ore were milled to produce 173,333 ounces of gold and 24,874 ounces of silver.

Ontario's producing gold mines in order of output for October, by camps follow:

Porcupine Camp—Hollinger, McIntyre, Dome, Coniaurum, Buffalo-Ankerite, Anglo-Huronian (Vipond), Paymaster, Marbuan and McLaren.

Kirkland Lake Camp — Lake Shore, Wright-Hargreaves, Teck-Hughes, Sylvanite, Macassa, Toburn, Kirkland Lake, Ashley, Young-Davidson, Barry-Hollinger and Moffat-Hall.

Northwestern Ontario — Howey, Parkhill, Central Patricia, Northern Empire, Ardeen, St. Anthony, Minto and J. M. Consolidated.

The following tabulation gives comparative figures of 1934 output to the end of October.

Source & Period	Tons Milled	Value $
Porcupine Camp:		
First quarter	876,905	7,932,734
Second quarter	897,563	8,194,800
July	314,145	2,720,509
August	329,218	2,871,027
September	321,019	2,721,819
October	334,643	2,855,756
Total	3,073,493	27,296,645
Kirkland Lake:		
First quarter	490,289	8,453,868
Second quarter	505,506	8,969,943
July	170,358	2,853,782
August	173,100	2,918,015
September	170,116	2,575,822
October	186,880	2,767,380
Total	1,696,249	28,538,810
Northwestern Ontario:		
First quarter	133,192	651,399
Second quarter	142,360	664,585
July	50,038	251,139
August	58,624	269,908
September	55,342	249,003
October	51,431	254,260
Total	490,987	2,340,294
Total:		
First quarter	1,500,586	17,038,001
Second quarter	1,545,429	17,829,328
July	534,541	5,825,430
August	560,942	6,058,950
September	546,477	5,546,644
October	572,954	5,877,396
Grand total	5,260,729	58,175,749

Note—The values for 1933 transposed to Canadian funds by applying the average monthly exchange rates. Values for 1934 computed on current price of gold.

BOARD ENDORSED AT OLGA MEETING END DECATUR PACT

Company Authorized to Take Action Against R. W. Evans

Shareholders of Olga Gas & Oil Co. at a special general meeting on Tuesday endorsed the directors of the company and empowered them to take whatever action counsel should advise against Decatur Gas Co. Inc., for the purpose of cancelling and annulling the agreement with that company whereby Olga acquired 51 per cent interest in Decatur leases for a consideration of 350,000 shares of Olga stock. The company was also authorized to take action against R. W. Evans, president of Decatur Gas Co. for alleged fraudulent misrepresentation.

The meeting which was called by the Decatur Company under the by-law which permits a shareholder representing 10 per cent of the outstanding stock to call a special general meeting was stormy and did not succeed in accomplishing its purpose, namely to gain an accounting from the directors of the operations of the company since February last. No statement was forthcoming at the meeting from the Olga management other than the charge of misrepresentation on the part of Decatur Gas Co. Inc. in negotiating the alleged agreement.

Discussion at the meeting was largely dominated by W. R. Sweeney, veteran of many shareholders' battles who represented some 200,000 shares, and R. W. Evans.

MacLeod-Cockshutt to Discontinue Work

MacLeod-Cockshutt Gold Mines have decided to discontinue development on their property in the Little Long Lac area at the end of the present month. Directors of the company decided on this action at a meeting at the mine last Saturday as results of underground work showed veins under development to be erratic and ore values to be of a low commercial grade.

Discontinuance of development work for the present does not mean that the property will be dropped entirely. A wire from Fred G. MacLeod, president of the company, states that "the directors plan further exploration on other parts of the property at a later date. There is approximately $50,000 remaining in the treasury. A statement of operations to date will be mailed to shareholders on Dec. 1."

MacLeod-Cockshutt Gold Mines was formed in September, 1933, to develop a gold prospect, consisting of 22 claims, on what is known as the south break of the Little Long Lac area. Out of an authorized capitalization of 3,000,000 shares, 2,050,005 shares have been issued.

The company has carried on an active development programme. A large diamond drilling programme was carried out early in the year and a shaft sunk to a depth of 150 feet. A considerable amount of underground work has been done on three faces from this level, but failed to disclose commercial ore in quantity. This has been known for some time and as result the suspension of development was not unexpected.

REFUSED LICENSE "DELTA METALS" ATTEMPT REVIVAL

Official Tests Discredit Claims Made By Former Concern

From Our Own Correspondent

SUDBURY.—After being out of the public eye for the last five months, Delta Metals comes into the limelight again with the announcement, over the signature of C. G. Hyett, president of the Delta Syndicate, that the company is preparing to change its name to The Delta Mines, and increase its capital from 1,500,000 n.p.v. shares to 4,000,000 n.p.v. shares, in accordance with a resolution passed at a meeting of unit holders held June 30, 1934.

License Refused

Delta Metals was organized in December, 1932, to take over the property of the Delta Mines Syndicate, but the Ontario Securities Commission refused a license to the company to sell stock. The property comprises 1,000 acres in Drury township, Sudbury district, in the south nickel range, one of the groups lying adjacent to the old Sultana mine at Worthington. Stock in the syndicate was offered to the public to build camps, install an assay office and carry out a programme of 15,000 ft. of diamond drilling.

Officials of the syndicate reported that independent chemists had found rich values in vanadium and precious metals, one report by Alexander Roy, of Toronto, having claimed $604 in vanadium and $16.60 a ton in precious metals. Samples of the rock taken from the same locality and submitted to the Ore Dressing and Metallurgical Laboratories, Ottawa, failed to reveal more than a trace of vanadium and little or no signs of precious metals.

Determinations made by the Ontario Government Assay Office at Toronto, the Ontario Research Foundation, Ledoux & Co., New York, and Vanadium Corp. of America failed to establish any such values in either vanadium, gold or platinum.

Failed to Find Values

In June, 1932, the Ontario Government, at the request of the syndicate, dispatched two special investigators to the scene of Delta operations. Analysis of samples taken in this investigation made in the laboratories of the Ontario Research Foundation, yielded a maximum return of 0.04 per cent vanadium, or 0.07 per cent vanadium oxide. According to leading authorities almost any igneous rock contains between 0.02 per cent and 0.04 per cent vanadium oxide and in order to be commercial, ores should run in the neighborhood of 1.5 per cent while some high-grade ores contain as high as 10 per cent vanadium oxide.

As far as known there has been no revision made of government tests and no occasion to change the findings.

Delta's own assays, it was maintained, were obtained by a new method concerning which the Department of Mines knew nothing, and the claim was made that "big interests" were desirous of suppressing the news of high values in order to secure control.

Silver

A consistent softening of silver futures at Montreal from the record high of November 13, was experienced throughout the succeeding week.

The attractions of investing in silver straddles have been increased by the removal of the delivery charges exacted when deliveries were effected. A charge was levied which amounted to about $5.50 per contract, a figure which was not justified by the expenses incurred. Clients are now to be charged only for actual disbursements in connection with deliveries.

The total stock of the United States was estimated to be about 900,000,000 ounces as at November 13. The treasury reported that its silver holdings at that date were 659,000,000 ounces, of which 396,000,000 were in coin and 263,000,000 in bullion. At the same time, 242,000,000 ounces were reported to be in circulation or held in Federal Reserve banks. A total of 2,000,000,000 ounces are estimated to be necessary for a 25-75 ratio.

The circulation of silver certificates has increased from $494,000,000 at the time of the passing of the Silver Act to $610,000,000 as at November 13, a per capita increase of 26.7 per cent.

Transferences of silver to the United States under the Silver Act had reached 109,000,000 ozs. while 17,000,000 ozs. of the 24,000,000 ozs. per year which the executive is under a mandate to purchase, had been received at the various American mints by November 9.

Trading in Montreal (Nov. 13-Nov. 20)

	High	Low	Close	Contracts
Dec.	$55.35	$53.60	$53.65	116
Jan.	56.15	53.95	53.95	7
Feb.	56.80	55.35	55.30	14
Mar.	56.00	54.60	54.60	56
Apr.	55.10	55.10	55.10	2
May	57.35	55.50	55.50	37

London spot, high 24⅞, low 24 5/16.
New York spot, high 55¾, low 54.

Metal Prices

New York—Nov. 20—
Copper: Electrolytic spot and future, 9c.
Silver: 54c.

London—Nov. 20—
(Long Ton)—
Copper: Electrolytic spot, £30 10s; future, £30 12s. 6d. Standard spot, £27 2s. 6d; future, £27 7s. 6d.
Tin: Spot, £228 12s. 6d; future, £228 15s.
Lead: Spot, £10 7s. 6d; future, £10 12s. 6d.
Zinc: Spot, £11 17s. 6d; future, £12 2s. 6d.
Silver: 24¼d. per ounce.
Gold: 139s. 7½d.

Canada—Nov. 20—
Gold: $33.94.

PARKHILL PROFITS $34,473 FOR TEN MOS.

Operating Profit Also Reveals Better Position

Earnings of $34,473 are shown by the report of Parkhill Gold Mines for 10 months ended Sept. 30. After deduction of $30,460 as a write-off on development account the amount carried forward to surplus was $4,016. Net profit in the eleven months ended Nov. 30, 1933, totalled $67,141.

Comparative income and surplus accounts are shown below:

Income and Surplus Account

	10 mos. ended Sept. 30 1934 $	11 mos. ended Nov. 30 1933 $
Total production	271,290	246,988
Less: Mining costs	121,627	39,528
Drift & crosscut	....	64,588
Milling costs	40,421	33,870
Gen. mine exp.	....	15,436
Admin. & gen. exp.	....	11,382
Shaft sinking	23,695	17,481
Taxes	198	....
Insurance	5,285	....
Workmen's comp.	5,108	....
Earns. from oper.	53,709	64,701
Add: Non oper. rev.	2,889	2,440
Less: Inc. tax res.	268	....
Deprec. res.	9,837	....
Int. on loan	12,017	....
Net profit	34,476	67,141
Add: Prev. surplus	1,617	....
Less: Develop. w/o	30,460	65,524
Balance forward	5,633	1,617

Current assets and current liabilities are both lower than at the date of the previous balance sheet. Working capital is also somewhat less. The loan to the president remains at $102,000 and in addition a reserve of $12,017 has been set up for interest thereon. The report says that "it is proposed to pay off this loan and interest as the financial position of the company, having regard to its requirements for development and capital expenditure, will safely permit."

Comparative working capital position is given below:

Working Capital

	Sept. 30 1934 $	Nov. 30 1933 $
Current assets	66,313	80,611
Current liabilities	22,479	34,725
Working capital	44,134	45,886

The balance of $27,069 due for the original mining claims has been paid off and $4,500 has been paid for the purchase of additional mining claims, according to the report.

In speaking of development, the report points out that the shaft has been sunk to the ninth level, a depth of 1,200 ft. A drift westerly on this level is now being proceeded with. During the period development work consisted of 2,806 ft. of drifting, 304 ft. of crosscutting, 537 ft. of raising and 2,283 ft. of diamond drilling.

Mill tonnage for the 10 months under review totalled 16,300 tons. From this 8,016 ounces of gold and 375 ounces of silver were recovered.

Mining Stock Quotations

Week Ending November 19.

Par Val.	Range 1934 High	Range 1934 Low	Company	Sales	Close Nov. 12 (or last)	High for week	Low for week	Close Nov.19
1	.06	.00½	Aconda	8,000	.00½	.01	.00½	.01
No	.33	.06½	Aldermac	41,700	.09	.09	.06½	.08
1	.10	.01½	Alexandria	21,500	.01½	.02	.01½	.01½
No	.18	.03	Algoma	5,600	.03½	.04½	.04	.04
1	.04	.01	Amity Copper	26,000	.01	.01	.01	.01
No	4.51	2.00	Anglo-Huronian	1,740	4.30	4.50	4.25	4.35
1	.08½	.02	Area	3,000	.02½	.02	.02	.02
No	.20	.01½	Arno	......	.01½	.....	.....	.....
1	1.25	.15	Ashley	13,700	.19	.23	.15	.18
1	.18	.03½	Astoria Rouyn	9,200	.03½	.04	.03½	.03½
1	.60	.04	Bagamac	26,600	.05½	.06½	.05½	.06
1	.04½	.00½	Baldwin	23,500	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
1	.22	.08	Barry Hollinger	19,200	.09	.10½	.08	.08
1	2.05	.65	Base Metals	3,525	.75½	.80	.73	.73
1	.91	.16	B.E.A.R.	60,490	.23	.25	.16	.18½
No	2.45	1.90	Beattie Gold	2,180	2.15	2.20	1.99	1.99
1	.51	.26½	Big Missouri	4,700	.35	.34	.32	.33
1	.75	.23	Bobjo	61,656	.36	.36½	.26½	.26½
1	3.72	1.70	Bradian	2,700	2.30	2.25	2.10	2.10
No	17.00	9.90	Bralorne	1,970	13.35	13.35	12.20	12.20
1	1.50	.10	Brazil Gold	5,700	.15	.15	.11	.15
1	.16	.02	Brett Tretheway	5,000	.03	.03	.02	.02
50c	1.41	.16	Bridge River Ex.	10,700	.27	.26	.21	.21½
1	.09	.01½	Brownlee	27,900	.02	.02½	.02	.02
1	.02½	.00½	Buckingham	1,500	.00½	.00½	.00½	.00½
1	3.98	1.90	Buffalo Ankerite	6,750	3.10	3.10	2.65	2.65
No	.14	.02	Buffalo Can.	6,500	.02½	.02½	.02	.02
5	37.50	23.50	Bulolo Gold	1,625	35.00	34.25	33.00	34.00
No	.11	.03	Bunker Hill	3,600	.05	.05	.04	.04
5s	1.20	1.00	B'Wana McKubwa	......	1.20	.....	.....	.....
No	.14	.02½	Canam Metals	500	.05	.03½	.03½	.03½
1	.20	.03	Can. Kirkland	34,700	.04½	.04½	.03½	.03½
No	.78	.38	Can. Malartic	12,285	.56	.55	.42	.45
1	.02½	.00½	Capital Rouyn	5,500	.00½	.00½	.00½	.00½
1	2.85	1.00	Cariboo Gold	1,300	1.24	1.18	1.10	1.12
1	.09	.01	Cartier Malartic	21,900	.03½	.03½	.02½	.02½
1	.81½	.49	Castle Trethewey	51,261	.76	.77½	.68½	.68½
1	.16	.07	Cen. Manitoba	5,600	.08½	.08½	.07½	.07½
1	1.25	.54	Cen. Patricia	40,905	1.02	1.05	.90	.91
No	.16½	.05½	Chibougamau Pros.	24,200	.07½	.09½	.07½	.07½
No	.15½	.04	Church. M. & Mill.	20,700	.05	.05	.04	.04½
No	.14	.02½	Clericy	4,375	.02½	.02½	.02½	.02½
1	.03½	.00½	Clifton Cons.	......	.00½	.....	.....	.....
5	5.75	1.60	Coast Copper	1,325	2.50	2.25	1.60	1.70
1	.06½	.02	Cobalt Contact	12,500	.03½	.03½	.03	.03
No	.94½	.20	Columario	20,650	.26	.25	.21	.22
5	2.80	1.35	Coniagas	3,100	2.60	2.70	2.15	2.20
No	2.05	.97	Coniaurum	10,156	1.81	1.81	1.65	1.65
25	170.25	118.00	Cons. Smelters	584	138.00	140.00	133.00	134.50
25c	.46½	.31	Crown Cons.	82,375	.46	.46½	.46	.46½
No	45.50	32.00	Dome Mines	3,880	39.50	38.50	35.55	35.55
1	.14	.06	Dom. Explorers	2,725	.09½	.10	.06	.06
1	.02½	.00½	Dominion Kirk.	7,000	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
1	.17½	.01	Duparquet	92,632	.08½	.11½	.08½	.09½
1	4.35	.95	Eldorado	130,320	1.87	1.93	.95	.95
No	4.15	3.00	Falconbridge	1,545	3.40	3.50	3.25	3.30
1	.11½	.01½	Federal	11,500	.03	.02½	.02½	.02½
No	.07	.02	Gilbec	9,500	.03	.02½	.02	.02
No	4.30	.70	God's Lake	153,685	2.18	2.20	1.60	1.60
1	.30	.08	Goldale	11,200	.20	.19	.15	.15
50c	.47	.28½	Gold Belt	4,000	.30	.30	.30	.30
10	.57	.12	Goldfield	1,000	.14	.14	.12	.12
1	.43	.07½	Goodfish	7,000	.11	.12	.10	.10
1	.18½	.02	Graham Bosquet	80,000	.04	.04	.02	.02½
1	1.09	.25	Granada Gold	20,950	.29½	.29½	.25	.25
No	.53	.10	Grandora	2,600	.14	.13	.10	.11
1	1.22	.34	Greene Stabell	12,400	.46	.45	.34	.35
1	.18	.05	Groselle	......	.05	.....	.....	.....
1	.48	.05	Grull Wihksne	......	.05	.....	.....	.....
1	2.50	.46	Gunnar Gold	237,975	.76	.78	.46	.51
1	.53½	.05	Halcrow Swayze	13,150	.06½	.07	.05	.06
1	.15	.03½	Harker	28,400	.07½	.07½	.05	.05
1	.02½	.00½	Hilltop	......	.00½	.....	.....	.....
5	21.65	11.40	Hollinger	14,748	20.50	20.30	18.50	18.60
1	1.40	.93	Howey Gold	22,225	1.12	1.17	1.00	1.00
No	15.00	9.00	Hudson Bay	1,265	12.25	12.25	11.40	11.40
1	14.25	10.45	Inter. Mining	200	11.75	13.15	13.00	13.15
			Do., Pur. Warr.	......	5.00	.....	.....	.....
No	29.00	21.15	Int. Nickel	11,537	23.00	23.37	22.25	22.25
1	.48	.21	J. M. Cons. Gold	16,600	.29	.27½	.21	.21
1	.03½	.00½	Keora Mines	2,500	.01	.01½	.01	.01
1	.39½	.11	Kirkland Cons.	15,500	.16	.16½	.11	.11
1	.73½	.33	Kirk. Hud. Bay	......	.33	.....	.....	.....
1	.05	.00½	Kirk. Hunton	2,500	.00½	.01	.00½	.00½
1	.79½	.29	Kirkland Lake	30,000	.64	.62	.50	.52
1	.40½	.15	Kirk. Townsite	3,000	.18	.19	.17½	.17½
20c	.02½	.00½	Koot. Florence	2,500	.01	.01	.00½	.00½
1	.23	.01½	Lakeland	18,000	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
No	.18	.03	Lake Maron	153,812	.04½	.05½	.04	.04½
1	58.50	42.00	Lake Shore	3,681	54.75	55.50	52.25	52.50
1	.48	.05	Lamaque Contact	21,500	.06	.07½	.05	.05
1	.26	.03	Lebel Oro	22,500	.03½	.04½	.03½	.04
1	.22	.05	Lee Gold	33,000	.07½	.08½	.05	.05
No	7.75	4.05	Little Long Lac	65,555	5.65	5.80	4.50	4.55
1	3.05	1.85	Macassa	32,995	2.73	2.73	2.23	2.25
1	.08½	.01½	Malrobic	12,000	.02	.02	.01½	.01½
No	.17	.05	Mandy	500	.08	.08	.08	.08
No	.40	.17	Man. & Eastern	52,750	.21½	.22½	.17	.17
1	1.00	.07	Maple Leaf	46,100	.12	.12½	.09	.09½
5	50.00	39.00	McIntyre	945	44.00	42.00	39.00	40.70
1	1.74	1.01	McKenzie Red L.	37,710	1.32	1.33	1.05	1.09
1	.75	.50	McKinley	475	.70	.71	.70	.71
No	.06½	.01½	McLeod River	20,200	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
1	.75	.34	McMillan	44,900	.35	.39	.34	.37
No	.55½	.25	McWatters	16,200	.43½	.43½	.36	.36
1	1.21	.24	McVittie	27,600	.30	.30	.24	.26
5	1.50	.50	Mentor Exp. & Dev.	......	.50	.....	.....	.....
No	2.47	1.20	Mining Corp.	2,777	1.42	1.40	1.20	1.22
No	.21	.16½	Minto Mines	......	.16½	.....	.....	.....
1	.08½	.02½	Moffatt Hall	10,600	.03½	.03½	.02½	.03½
1	.20	.08	Moneta	18,000	.10	.12	.11	.11½
1	.04	.01	Murphy	9,600	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
No	.09½	.02	Newbec	10,000	.02	.02½	.02	.02½
1	.06½	.03	Night-Hawk Penn.	35,600	.03½	.03½	.03	.03
5	2.88	2.00	Nipissing	4,660	2.66	2.65	2.50	2.51
No	45.05	30.55	Noranda	7,742	33.85	33.75	31.00	31.00
No	.54	.22	Nor. Canada	3,875	.29½	.29	.24	.25
1	.27	.06	Osisko	1,850	.07	.09	.07½	.08
1	.72	.18	Parkhill	54,400	.26½	.27	.18	.20
1	.06	.01½	Pawnee Kirk.	4,500	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
1	.31½	.16½	Paymaster	37,550	.23½	.23	.20	.20
1	1.40	.40	Pend Oreille	1,610	.47	.48	.45	.45
1	.06½	.01½	Peterson Cobalt	19,000	.02½	.03½	.02	.02
1	1.95	1.26	Pickle Crow	45,350	1.90	1.92	1.65	1.65
1	14.15	10.30	Pioneer Gold B.C.	5,910	12.00	12.00	11.55	11.55
1	.08½	.01½	Porcupine Crown	11,000	.03	.03	.02½	.02½
1	.03	.00½	Potter Doal	1,000	.00½	.00½	.00½	.00½
1	1.75	1.02	Premier Gold	16,900	1.28	1.29	1.21	1.22
1	.06½	.01½	Preston E. Dome	......	.01½	.....	.....	.....
No	1.05	.30	Prospectors Air's	13,700	.96	1.00	.79½	.79½
1	.70	.12	Quebec Gold	10,900	.14	.14	.12	.12
No	.15	.02	Quemont	1,500	.05½	.02	.02	.02
1	1.73	.27	Read Authier	32,940	.90	.88	.70	.70
1	1.29	.75	Reno Gold	25,175	1.11	1.13	1.01	1.02
1	.02½	.00½	Ribago	2,000	.00½	.00½	.00½	.00½
1	.05½	.01	Ritchie	8,000	.01½	.01½	.01	.01½
1	.11½	.01½	Robb Montbray	50,500	.04	.04	.03	.03½
1	.18½	.09	Roche Long Lac	128,700	.....	.18½	.09	.10½
1	6.30	1.75	San Antonio	33,000	4.50	4.45	3.73	3.75
50c	.42	.40	Sheep Creek	1,500	.....	.42	.40	.42
1	1.43	.43	Sherritt Gordon	15,069	.51	.52	.45	.47
1	2.88	1.43	Siscoe	67,885	2.68	2.70	2.47	2.48
1	4.00	2.95	South Amer. Gold	600	3.35	3.00	3.00	3.00
1	.07½	.02½	South Keora	......	.02½	.....	.....	.....
No	.26½	.02	South Tiblemont	32,500	.02½	.03½	.02½	.03½
No	.46	.08½	Stadacona	62,250	.28	.28	.22	.22
1	.65	.25	St. Anthony	39,250	.33	.33	.25	.25
No	2.00	1.00	Sudbury Basin	4,190	1.17	1.20	1.10	1.10
1	.16½	.05	Sudbury Contact	14,500	.09	.09½	.08	.08½
1	.11½	.00½	Sudbury Mines	56,700	.06½	.06½	.04½	.04½
1	.63	.44	Sullivan Cons.	20,147	.51	.50	.44	.46
1	3.20	1.29	Sylvanite	47,965	2.55	2.55	2.10	2.10
1	8.05	3.73	Teck Hughes	32,850	4.00	4.07	3.81	3.90
1	.02	.01	Timiskaming	......	.01½	.....	.....	.....
1	.76	.15½	Towagmac	5,200	.25	.23½	.15½	.15½
1	.85	.24	Treadwell	......	.24	.....	.....	.....
No	.02½	.00½	Vacuum Gas	1,500	.01½	.01½	.01	.01
No	1.12	.77	Ventures	20,725	.92	.95	.83	.88
1	.03½	.01½	Vickers	7,000	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
No	1.53	.45	Waite Amulet	2,285	.60	.60	.45	.45
50c	.50	.06	Wayside Cons.	87,900	.11	.11	.09	.09½
No	.43	.09	White Eagle	75,900	.15½	.17	.09	.09
1	.07½	.01½	White Lake	15,500	.02½	.02½	.01½	.01½
1	.18	.05	Wiltsey Coughlan	19,500	.08½	.08½	.07	.07
1	.20	.05	Wood Kirkland	6,000	.08	.07	.06	.06
No	10.25	6.75	Wright-Hargreaves	18,035	8.85	8.75	7.90	7.90
			OIL STOCKS					
No	.33	.16	Acme Gas & Oil	19,200	.19	.20½	.17½	.18
1	.20	.09	Admiral	......	.20	.....	.....	.....
1	1.60	.70	Ajax	44,285	1.00	1.18	.95	.95
1	.25	.07	Alta. Pacific	700	.07	.07½	.07	.07½
No	.35	.10	Associated	1,500	.11	.12	.11½	.11½
No	.13	.03	Baltac	2,000	.04	.03½	.03	.03
No	1.60	.55	Calgary & Ed.	200	.61	.65	.60	.60
1	.15	.04½	Calmont	1,000	.04½	.05	.05	.05
No	.12	.03½	Common Pete	......	.04	.....	.....	.....
No	.65	.20	Dalhousie	1,325	.20	.25	.24½	.25
No	.30	.08	East Crest	600	.08	.09	.08	.08
No	.58	.07	Erie Gas	500	.12	.12	.12	.12
No	.75	.20	Foothills	......	.25	.....	.....	.....
No	.25	.20	High Sarcee	......	.23½	.....	.....	.....
No	1.90	.45	Home	2,000	.60	.64	.50	.55
1	.25	.08	Homestead O. & G.	1,800	.10	.09	.08	.08
No	.44	.10	Lowery	......	.10	.....	.....	.....
No	.42	.18½	Merland	800	.18½	.20	.19	.19
1	.48	.09	Midwal Oil	6,450	.10	.21	.10	.19
1	.33	.17	Model	1,000	.18	.18½	.18½	.18½
5	.17½	.04½	Nordon	1,600	.04½	.06	.05½	.05½
No	.09	.02½	Oil Selections	5,000	.03½	.03½	.02½	.02½
No	.34	.04½	Olga Gas & Oil	44,600	.06	.07½	.04½	.05
1	1.10	.50	Petrol Oil & Gas	100	.50	.50	.50	.50
No	19.55	12.75	Royalite	577	15.50	15.40	14.00	15.25
1	.13	.04	Sarnia Oil	1,500	.04½	.05	.04½	.04½
No	.17	.07	South West Pete	......	.15	.....	.....	.....
No	.90	.80	Texas Canadian	600	.81	.80	.80	.80

VANCOUVER STOCK EXCHANGE
(Transaction for Week to November 17.)

Par Val.	Range 1934 High	Range 1934 Low	Company	Sales	Close Nov. 10 (or last)	High for week	Low for week	Close Nov.17
1	.09½	.01½	Alexandria	3,500	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
No	.20	.15	Atlin Pacific	1,500	.17½	.17½	.17	.17½
25c	.03½	.01	Bayview	......	.01½	.....	.....	.....
20c	.09½	.03	Beaver Silver	28,700	.07½	.08½	.07	.07
25c	.03½	.01	Bluebird	......	.01	.....	.....	.....
1	3.70	1.65	Bradian Gold	2,363	2.25	2.25	2.10	2.22
No	16.95	9.85	Bralorne	1,326	13.00	13.25	12.50	12.50
1	.48	.06	Bridge River Cons.	8,675	.09	.09½	.07	.07½
50c	1.40	.18	Bridge River Exp.	8,150	.27	.27	.22	.23½
50c	.27	.15	B. R. Mountain Gold	......	.15	.....	.....	.....
1	1.76	.28	B.C. Nickel	70,500	.48	.48	.38	.40
1	1.25	.90	B. C. Silver	......	1.00	.....	.....	.....
50c	.29	.08	Butte I.X.L.	......	.09	.....	.....	.....
50c	.24	.06	Canadian Rand	4,000	.06½	.06½	.06	.06
1	2.90	1.00	Cariboo Gold	8,400	1.22	1.23	1.10	1.15
No	12.60	8.75	Coast Breweries	331	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.25
1	.51	.18	Congress Gold	9,100	.27	.28	.24	.25
25c	.02	.00½	Cork Province	......	.00½	.....	.....	.....
1	.08	.05	Cotton Belt	......	.05	.....	.....	.....
1	.06	.01½	Dalhousie Mines	......	.01½	.....	.....	.....
No	2.07	.25	Dentonia	23,900	.47	.47	.41	.43
No	.07½	.03	Dictator	......	.03	.....	.....	.....
1	.45	.14	Dunwell	600	.17	.17	.17	.17
No	.44½	.12	Fairview Amal.	11,100	.20	.20	.16	.16
1	.12	.07½	Federal Gold	......	.10	.....	.....	.....
1	.42	.20	George Copper	......	.20	.....	.....	.....
50c	.02½	.01½	George Enterprise	......	.01½	.....	.....	.....
1	.06½	.01	Georgia River	1,000	.01	.01	.01	.01
50c	.08	.01	Glacier Creek	2,000	.06½	.06	.06	.06
1	.63	.28	Golconda	7,500	.35	.37	.30½	.30½
5c	.20	.10	Golconda Ex.	300	.11	.10	.10	.10
50c	.63½	.25	Gold Belt	2,200	.32	.30	.29	.30
50c	.51	.09½	Gold Mountain	2,100	.16	.10	.09½	.10
50c	.06	.01½	Grandview	900	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
No	.38	.16	Grange Mines	47,700	.25	.26	.23	.25½
1	.50	.04	Grull Wihksne	5,700	.04	.05	.05	.05
No	.16	.04	Haida Gold	......	.05	.....	.....	.....
25c	5.90	5.25	Hecla	......	5.90	.....	.....	.....
50c	.34	.15	Hedley Amal.	3300	.19	.19	.18	.19
No.	.29	.07	Hedley Sterling	......	.07	.....	.....	.....
1	.09½	.02	Hercules Cons.	102,600	.02½	.02½	.02	.02½
No	.28	.07	Home Gold	6,234	.11	.12	.10	.10½
1	.04	.01½	Independence	......	.01½	.....	.....	.....
1	.04	.01½	Indian Mines	......	.01½	.....	.....	.....
1	.21	.10	Inter'l Coal	1,000	.20	.15½	.15½	.15½
1	.42	.20	Jack Waite	......	.20	.....	.....	.....
50c	.65	.19	Kootenay Belle	3,550	.50½	.51	.50	.50
25c	.02	.00½	Kootenay King	......	.00½	.....	.....	.....
1	.01½	.00½	Lakeview	26,300	.01½	.01½	.01	.01½
10c	.06	.02	Lucky Jim	11,000	.02	.02½	.02	.02
No	.40	.11	Mak Siccar	2,000	.20	.22	.19½	.19½
50c	.01½	.00½	Marmot Metals	......	.00½	.....	.....	.....
1	.14	.09½	McGillivray Creek	......	.13	.....	.....	.....
10c	.33	.08	Meridian Min.	26,545	.11½	.12	.08	.10½
5c	.04	.03½	Metaline Metals	......	.03½	.....	.....	.....
No	.85	.13	Minto Mines	72,850	.19	.19	.15½	.16½
1	.27	.26	Mont'y Ackerman	......	.27	.....	.....	.....
50c	.46½	.10	Morning Star	6,200	.15	.13½	.10	.10
1	.05½	.00½	Morton Woolsey	......	.01	.....	.....	.....
50c	.09	.03	National Silver	32,516	.03½	.04½	.03	.03½
50c	1.36	.10	Nicola	9,695	.14	.14	.10	.13
50c	.17	.06½	Noble Five	28,800	.07	.09	.07½	.07½
1	.54	.12½	Pavilion	2,100	.45	.40	.40	.40
No	.10½	.05	Pilot Gold	11,500	.05½	.05½	.05	.05
1	14.25	10.50	Pioneer Gold	1,960	11.75	12.00	11.50	11.50
50c	.18	.06½	Porter Idaho	14,900	.08½	.10½	.08½	.08½
No	.02½	.00½	Premier Border	......	.00½	.....	.....	.....
1	.08	.02½	Quatsino Copper	1,000	.03	.02½	.02½	.02½
50c	.19	.06	Red Hawk	......	.06	.....	.....	.....
No	.27	.09	Reeves McDonald	......	.10	.....	.....	.....
1	1.25	.75	Reno Gold	13,100	1.14	1.13	1.07	1.09
1	.15	.04	Reward Mining	1,500	.04	.04	.04	.04
No	.27	.09	Richfield Cariboo	......	.09	.....	.....	.....
1	.03½	.01	Rufus Argenta	......	.01	.....	.....	.....
1	.05	.02	Ruth Hope	......	.03	.....	.....	.....
1	.55	.25	Sally Mines	18,700	.40	.50	.40	.50
50c	.35	.09½	Salmon Gold	3,900	.11½	.11	.09½	.10
1	.09	.04	Silverado	2,075	.05	.05	.04	.04
25c	.04½	.01½	Silvercrest	23,000	.02	.02	.02	.02
20c	.17	.04	Silversmith	26,695	.07	.08½	.06	.07
50c	.03½	.01	Snowflake	......	.01	.....	.....	.....
25c	.04	.02	Sonora	......	.04	.....	.....	.....
1	.46	.07	Standard Gold	......	.07	.....	.....	.....
10	10.25	4.75	Sunshine	......	10.25	.....	.....	.....
1	.28	.15	Sunloch	......	.15	.....	.....	.....
No	1.20	.23	Taylor Bridge	28,550	.27	.30	.23	.29
1	.65	.18	Taylor Windfall	500	.20	.18	.18	.18
5	.25	.20	Toric	......	.20	.....	.....	.....
1	.10	.10	Utica Mines	......	.10	.....	.....	.....
50c	.35	.04½	United Empire	4,000	.15	.12	.11½	.11½
No	3.50	.35	Vidette Gold	7,885	.50	.55	.35	.40
No	.21½	.03½	Viking Gold	3,000	.05	.04½	.03½	.03½
No	.27½	.03½	Waterloo Gold	25,800	.07	.06½	.03½	.04
25c	.03	.01	Waverly Tangier	12,000	.01½	.01½	.01	.01
50c	.47	.06½	Wayside	81,350	.10½	.11½	.09	.10½
20c	.08½	.01½	Wellington	......	.01½	.....	.....	.....
No	.44	.16	White Eagle	......	.16	.....	.....	.....
1	.10½	.04	Whitewater	7,300	.04½	.05½	.04½	.04½
			OIL STOCKS					
1	.15½	.06	Amalgamated	5,500	.07	.10	.08½	.09
1	.08	.03	Anaconda	4,300	.03½	.04	.03	.03
1	.10	.07	Brit. Dominion	......	.09	.....	.....	.....
1	.11½	.03	Crow's Nest	36,900	.07½	.08	.07	.08
No	.09½	.01½	Devenish	......	.01½	.....	.....	.....
No	.01½	.00½	Fabyan Pete	......	.00½	.....	.....	.....
No	.15½	.05	Freehold	1,200	.07	.06½	.06½	.06½
No	.13	.04	Hargal	......	.04	.....	.....	.....
No	.35	.12½	High Sarcee	6,200	.14½	.14½	.14½	.14½
No	.05	.00½	Madison	3,000	.00½	.00½	.00½	.00½
No	.35	.05	Marjon Oil	36,250	.14½	.19	.14	.16
No	.05½	.02	McD. Segur Ex.	......	.02	.....	.....	.....
1	.47	.25	McLeod	650	.36	.37	.35	.36
No	.22	.10	Mercury	4,400	.12	.12½	.12	.12½
No	.22	.10	Mill City Pete	......	.10½	.....	.....	.....
No	.18	.04½	Okalta	2,000	.04½	.05	.05	.05
100	30.00	18.00	Do., pref.	......	.....	.....	.....	.....
No	.17	.04½	Pacalta Oil	6,600	.05	.05	.04½	.05
1	.75	.14	Ranchmen's	400	.60	.60	.58	.58
No	.04	.02½	Richfield	......	.02½	.....	.....	.....
1	.42	.20	Spooner	......	.25	.....	.....	.....
No	.11½	.03½	United	400	.03½	.04	.04	.04
No	.50	.06½	Vanalta	5,000	.07	.07½	.06½	.06½
1	.20	.10	Vulcan	......	.14	.....	.....	.....
1	.35	.07½	Wellington Oil	......	.08	.....	.....	.....

DIVIDEND PAYERS

	Rate	Yield		Rate	Yield
Acme Gas	2c.	.....	McIntyre	$2	4.90
Ajax Oil	8c.	8.42	McKinley Mines†	2½c.	.....
Anglo-Huronian†	40c.	.....	Mercury Oils‡	4c.	.....
Bralorne	60c.+20c.	6.55	Merland Oils‡	5c.	.....
Buff. Ankerite	10c.	3.22	Model Oils	3c.	.....
Bulolo Gold‡	90c.	.....	Nipissing	12½c.	.....
Coast Brew.	92c.	8.36	Noranda‡	$1	.....
Coniagas‡	12½c.	.....	Petrol Oil‡	3c.	.....
Cons. Smelters	1.00	.....	Premier	12c.	9.83
Dome Mines	$2+$1.50	9.85	Pioneer, B.C.	80c.	6.92
Falconbridge	10c.	.....	Reno	3c.	.....
Hollinger	65c.+65c.	6.98	Royalite	50c.	3.27
Howe Sound	$3	.....	San Antonio†	5c.	.....
Howey Gold	10c.	.....	Siscoe	12+5c.	6.04
Int. Coal & Coke‡	1c.	.....	So. Amer. Gold	10c.	.....
Inter. Mining	15c.	.....	Sylvanite	20c.	.....
Int. Nickel c	15c.	.....	Teck-Hughes	40c.	10.25
Kirk. Lake†	3c.	5.76	Toburn	8c.	.....
Lake Shore	$2+$1	5.71	Wright-Har.	40+20c.	7.59
Macassa†	5c.	2.22			

‡Interim. †Initial.

Unlisted Mining Stocks

November 20, 1934

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Algoma Summit	.55	.70	Keyroc Gold	..	.07
Afton	.14	.18	La Roche	..	.12
Ardeen	.19	..	Lafayette L. Lac.	..	.05
Arntfield Gold	.55	.60	Long Lac Lagoon	..	.12
Arntfield Synd.	.63	.67	Lamaque Gold	1.06	1.12
Bailor Gold	.02	.03	Lake Caswell	..	.40
Bankfield Gold	.40	.43	Langmuir L. Lac	..	.35
Bathurst	.03½	.04½	Long Lac Synd.	..	2.00
Big Long Lac	..	.09	MacFarlane L. Lac	.07	.08
Bur-Ley Long Lac	..	.20	MacL. Cockshutt	.06½	.07½
Bidgood Cons.	..	.03	Magnet Lake	..	.18
Brennan Kenty	..	.35	Marbuan	.58	.60
Can. Pandora	.13	.15	Matachewan Can.	.14	.16
Canusa Mining	.05	.07	Metals Devel.	.03	.04
Casey Summit	.21	.25	Murwood	..	.27
Central L. Lac	12.00	15.00	Mosher Gold	.05	.06
Cent. Porc.	..	.30	North Shores	.08	.09½
Cochenour Will.	95.00	105.00	North Tiblemont	.09	.11
Columario	.11	.14	Payore Mines	.32	.35
Continental Kirk.	..	.05	Pontiac Rouyn	.25	.35
Crown Reserve	.02	.03½	Queen Lebel	.09	.12
Cuniptau	..	.30	Red L. Goldshore	..	.13
Dennison Cop.	..	.03	Rice Lake	.04½	.06
Dunlop Cons.	.01½	.02	Sakoose	.26	.30
El Bonanza	.10	.12	Scullers Gold	12.00	13.00
Forty-Four Gold	11.25	12.00	Shawkey	.24	.27½
Goldside	.15	.17	Smelter Gold	.12	.13½
Gold Eagle	..	.30	Springer Sturgeon	..	.02½
Gr. Bear Lake M.	.17	.20	Sturgeon River	..	5.00
Gabrielle	.50	.56	Tashota Goldfield	.36	.44
Grierson Stur.	.21	.25	Tiblemont Island	..	.60
Hardrock Un.	..	35.00	Toburn	1.17	1.23
Hardrock	..	.35	Vanguard L. Lac.	.25	.28
Harkness Hayes	.44	.47	Wendigo	..	.70
Hislop	..	.20	Witch Bay Gold	..	5.50
Herbin Lake Un.	..	18.00	Wells L. Lac	..	.10
Hudson Pat	.16	.18	West-Side L. Lac	..	.20
Johnson Nip.	.10	.12	Wingold	..	.24
Karl Springer	..	2.50	Young David	..	.19
Kenogamisis	..	.12½	Ymir Y. Gold	.34	.39
Kirk. Gold Belt	..	.14			

Source of quotations on application. Not guaranteed.

MACASSA

From time to time we prepare summaries of the more active mining companies. Our latest summary of Macassa Mines Limited is now ready for distribution and we shall be glad to mail copies. — Reports on other companies are available on request.

BRANCHES
HAMILTON
BRANTFORD
ST. CATHARINES

DRAPER DOBIE & CO.
330 Bay St., Toronto
Adelaide 9171

Royalite Abandons Three More Wells Conserve Wet Flow

Report Imperial Oil Subsidiary to Erect Second Absorption Plant in South End of Field—Independents Active

From Our Own Correspondent

CALGARY.—Ranks of the independents in Turner Valley are thinning as the Royalite Oil Co., Imperial Oil subsidiary, is gradually obtaining complete domination of the Alberta naphtha field.

Including Royalite's latest acquisition, the wells of the Home Oil Co., Royalite now owns approximately 40 per cent of the entire Turner Valley production.

Royalite owns a much higher percentage of the wells in Turner Valley but most of its producers are located in the more or less depleted central and northern sections of the field with the result that independent companies, with prolific wells in the south, contribute to a considerable extent to the field production total.

Thus Highwood-Sarcee, the valley's largest producer, is independent of Royalite as are also Sterling Royalties, Century Royalties, Anaconda No. 2; Merland; Marjon and the Mercury and Miracle wells—all good producers.

Royalite is apparently adopting a policy of conserving wet gas in areas which were too intensively developed in the boom years with lowered gas pressure the inevitable result. Thus Royalite Nos. 16, 20 and 22 are in process of being abandoned, the gas flow being plugged. Royalite No. 4, the first well to strike a large wet gas flow in the limestone, was abandoned some time ago.

Policy Problematical

Whether Royalite will seek to increase its production by commencing a drilling programme in the south field is problematical. The Northwest Co., an Imperial subsidiary, drilled the C. and E.-Longview well in the south field with disappointing results. On the other hand the C. and E.-Longview well was the only well drilled to completion in the limestone in the south field which did not give good naphtha production.

At the present time, Carleton Royalties No. 1, Spooner-Anaconda, and Pacalta are in the limestone and all three of these wells should be completed by Christmas, at least. Director Royalties, at last report, was expecting to pick up the limestone in another 40 ft. of drilling.

While official confirmation is lacking, reports are current in Calgary that the Royalite company plans to erect a second absorption plant in Turner Valley in view of the success of the first venture. The new plant would be located in the south end of the field and would serve the south field producers. This would mean three absorption plants in the field—two owned by Royalite and one independent plant, now located on the Mercury lease.

Still arousing keen interest in oil circles is the Ranchmen's wildcat on the Aldersyde structure. Officials of the company have shown a disinclination to discuss operations at this test while, at times, visitations to the lease have been discouraged. The belief is held generally that the hole, down more than 6,000 ft., has almost been cleaned and the casing run to bottom. If this is true, drilling should be resumed in the near future and the possibilities of the crude oil sand ascertained.

Following are the latest reports on oil well operations in Alberta:

Turner Valley—British Dominion No. 4, drilling from 3,825 ft.; Carleton Royalties, drilling from 5,490 ft.; Director Royalties, drilling from 4,910 ft.; Merland 2, drilling from 1,290 ft.; Myers-Wright, cemented at 2,260 ft.; New McDougall-Segur No. 7, on test; North West Royalties, drilling, 1,750 ft.; Pacalta, preparing to resume drilling, 5,120 ft.; Publix, drilling, 4,830 ft.; Renfrew Royalties, drilling, 3,300 ft.; Spooner Anaconda, drilling, 5,664 ft.; Union-Freehold, drilling, 4,680 ft.; Nolan-Hungerford, to resume drilling.

Red Coulee—Vanalta No. 6, drilling from 2,300 ft.

Hunter Valley—Casing at 4,333 ft.

Aldersyde — Ranchmen's — to resume from 6,200 ft.

Cardston—Franco Oils, drilling from 260 ft.

Waterton — Oil City Royalties, drilling from 2,140 ft.

Watson Structure — Marjon 3, drilling from 300 ft. Marjon 4, drilling from 200 ft.

Gabrielle Starts New 2 Way Drift On 200-Ft. Level

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG. — Gabrielle Gold Mines is meeting with considerable success in its development. In a report just received in Winnipeg George H. Salton, mine manager says "At present five faces are being worked underground and it is expected that more will be available shortly. The mine is standing up to expectations in the way of ore exploration and information is being obtained to allow the elimination of dead work."

The same report gives further information as to the crosscutting and drifting on the 200 and 320-ft. levels. A cross cut driven 185 ft. on the 200-ft. level has intersected a strong quartz vein four to five feet wide occupying a mineralized zone 8 ft. wide. Drifting has just been started in both directions and the vein, the manager says, shows every sign of having continuity and developing into an ore body. No channel assays have been taken but representative grab samples assayed gave values up to $26 with gold at $20, Mr. Salton claims.

On the 320-ft. level another vein system has been disclosed several feet wide and also assaying high values.

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B. C. GOV'T SEIZES NICOLA'S BOOKS ENQUIRY BEGINS

Action Follows Injunction Against Issuing Report

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER. — Culminating a long standing controversy between the former operators, and the New York interests who acquired control some months ago, Nicola Mines & Metals is being investigated by the provincial government. Company books have been seized and J. A. Russell, Vancouver lawyer, has been appointed to make a thorough enquiry.

Nicola Mines & Metals property is at Mineral Hill near Stump Lake in the Merritt district. The mine was formerly known as the Planet, owned and operated by Peter Bancroft and his associates of Vancouver. A 100-ton flotation mill was installed five years ago and operated for a brief period.

M. E. Erdofy, of New York, became interested in the property a couple of years ago and organized a new company. Mr. Erdofy became chairman of the committee of management which directed sales of stock and general control of the company.

Charge Data Withheld

Mr. Bancroft at the recent annual meeting complained against the Erdofy control and charged that information was being withheld from shareholders. He said that, although he was president of the company, he had been denied access to the company's books and was not even permitted to enter the shaft of the mine. Mr. Bancroft and most of his friends walked out of the annual meeting and those who remained, colleagues of Mr. Erdofy, re-appointed a committee to manage the mine, while the Bancroft faction voted in favor of an investigation. When the private investigation had been made an injunction was issued against issuance of the report. Mr. Bancroft applied to the court to have this injunction set aside, and the provincial government stepped in.

The Nicola company is capitalized at 5,000,000 shares of a par value of 50 cents. Number of shares issued, according to last available data, was 3,664,602. A few months ago the stock reached a high of $1.25. It is currently quoted at around 15 cents.

Algoma Mining Report is of Negative Nature

From Our Own Correspondent

SUDBURY.—A progress report issued by S. G. Tobin, president, reviews the work during the past few months of Algoma Mining and Finance Corporation. Development was continued throughout the summer on the group of 12 claims in the Little Long Lac area adjoining the holdings of Magnet Lake, Jellicoe, Longacre and Lake Maron. Operations have consisted of stripping, trenching, diamond drilling, together with dip needling and a geological survey. So far, no discoveries of any importance have been made.

Report Mosher Long Lac Unsuccessful in Drilling

From Our Own Correspondent

SUDBURY.—Officials of Mosher Long Lac Gold Mines while making no formal statement, are said, to have admitted that results of diamond drilling on the company's property in the Little Long Lac area so far have been disappointing. It was added, however, that the company planned to continue its drilling efforts in the hope of obtaining more favorable indications on parts of the property not yet probed in that way.

Vanson Manitoba Gold Now Electrically Run

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG. — Vanson Manitoba Gold Mines is now operating completely with electricity. Power was turned on Nov. 15 to operate the machinery although the lighting end of the plant had been running for some days. With plenty of power available, Vanson Manitoba anticipates speeding up the work considerably.

Planes Take Advantage of Late Freeze Up in West

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG. — Planes are still working into the Central Manitoba Mining district and on Nov. 17 a plane left Winnipeg with passengers for various properties in the district. Mail has been flown regularly, practically two weeks later than the usual freeze-up period.

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The Story of a Mine. 4

"The Pudding's Proof"

Surface Work Plus Diamond Drilling Can Give Only Rough Idea of Mine's Merits

Ore bodies are usually irregular in their size and mineral composition, lying at all angles and having an infinite variety of shapes. And ores are like puddings, some have an even texture, while others are only sustaining at intervals. Their true characteristics are only disclosed as each section is opened up and thoroughly explored.

Surface work can only provide an adequate picture of one cross-section of the ore. The results of diamond drilling are only valid for the extremely limited section of the rock which has been cut away. The piecing together of the results of both of these stages, however, provides some idea of the general geological structure. If the conditions which have been found on surface are duplicated by a succession of drill holes, there is some ground for believing that the conditions are general. Or, conditions becoming consistently worse or better with a succession of holes, may justify the abandonment or rapid development of a property. But, with the exception of negative efforts, the information acquired prior to underground exploration can only be regarded as indicating the results that might be obtained with further work. The proof of the pudding lies in the eating.

Underground work has a dual purpose, exploration and the extraction of mineral. After the shaft has been put down, crosscuts, horizontal tunnels through the rock, are run at various depths, or levels, in accordance with a general plan based on the known information and to intersect the ore body. When the vein is reached, the ore is opened by a "drift" also a vertical tunnel and, like the crosscut, roughly about five feet by eight feet. As long as the vein continues to appear, the face, or end, of the drift is said to be in ore. The rock adjoining and overhanging the vein is called the hanging wall, the rock underlying, the foot wall.

Stope Main Feature

A drift is just one way of developing ore. Raises, vertical openings, are run between the levels and sometimes to surface. These raises are used for the passing of materials and ventilation as well as for opening up the vein.

But the main underground working is the stope, where the ore is broken and sometimes stored. The back-stope is its beginning. The ore immediately over a level is drilled and shot. The drills are set up on top of the broken ore and the process is repeated. The back stoping stage is soon over and the roof of the level is timbered to support the broken ore and to keep the drift clear. But the essential process is the same, the ore is continually broken from above and the drills keep moving up.

Various Techniques

There are different techniques of stoping. Since ore increases by about a third when broken, a certain amount can be taken from a stope and enough be left for convenient working. Such a method is called shrinkage stoping.

In cut-and-fill stoping, the broken ore is immediately "mucked" or shovelled and removed from the stope. It is replaced by waste rock or sand, usually fed through a raise. Cleaner mining is permitted by this method.

When stoping is in bad ground, that is, when the walls are of a loose nature, square cut stoping is used. In this type, timbers are used to support the miners and their tools as well as the walls. Occasionally space is occupied by back-fill, waste rock, etc. Dilution takes place when the rock from crumbling walls mixes with the ore.

The ore is removed from the stopes through openings called chutes and additional openings, manways, are made for air and water lines, as well as for the miners. The ore is "trammed" or removed with cars either shoved by men or powered by an underground locomotive. It is dumped into a branch raise leading to the ore pass, a long vertical opening passing through the levels. The ore tumbles down to accumulate in the loading pockets near the lower part of the shaft. It is usually reduced by a primary crusher in the process.

Most Shafts Vertical

The sump is the space at the bottom of the shaft for the accumulation of water for redistribution throughout the mine or for pumping to surface. The ore pass opens into the shaft, usually at the top of the sump, where the ore and waste rock are loaded into skips, a type of car used for the vertical movement of men and materials, and hoisted to surface.

Shafts are of various types. When a mine is very young, or when money or power are lacking, or for any other good reason, an incline shaft is sometimes sunk to service the shallower levels. But shafts are usually vertical with several compartments designed for special purposes such as the movement of men or materials, air and water lines and ventilation. The hoist cars are varied as well, with cages of either one or two decks and "skips." The rim of timber at the top of the shaft to prevent cave-ins is called the collar.

Stations, large openings at the mouths of each level, are cut to facilitate the removal of materials and for temporary storage.

When the vein is offset too far from the main shaft, a winze, an underground shaft, either temporary or permanent, is used.

In British Columbia, the expense of shaft sinking is sometimes avoided by the ability to run adits, or tunnels, into the side of the mountains. This type of operation occurs only occasionally in Pre-Cambrian mining. But the saving accomplished by driving a shaft from depth to surface is sometimes achieved through conducting preliminary underground work with the aid of the shafts of neighboring mines.

E. L. MILLER ELECTED WR.-HARGREAVES HEAD

Cabana Retires from Board — Dividend Plus Bonus Deelared

Edwin L. Miller, of Buffalo, former secretary and managing director of Wright-Hargreaves Mines, has been elected president of the company to succeed Oliver Cabana, Jr., who has retired from the board of directors owing to the pressure of other business and his entrance into the political field. At the annual meeting of shareholders held last week Mr. Cabana refused to permit his name to stand for re-election.

M. W. Summerhayes, the company's general manager, was elected to the board of directors to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Cabana's retirement. Other directors were re-elected. P. H. Gerhard has been appointed secretary and M. L. Boyer, assistant secretary.

Declaration of the company's regular quarterly dividend of 10 cents per share, plus an extra dividend of five cents per share, payable Jan. 2, 1935, to shareholders of record Dec. 10 has been announced. The disbursement will be paid in Canadian funds.

Bathurst Gold Planning Shaft to 600-ft. Level

From Our Own Correspondent

SUDBURY. — F. W. Bathurst, president of the Bathurst Gold Mines reports that the two-compartment shaft in the Woman Lake area will be deepened from the present depth of 330 ft. to 600 ft. Two new levels, one at 450 and the other at 600 will be opened up. Work to date on the 300-ft. horizon is said to have opened up the vein for an additional 60 ft., while slashing has widened the vein to a width of eight ft. It is planned to get a small diamond drill outfit to explore underground. The new discovery made on the southern end of the property has been stripped and trenched for a length of about 80 ft., with both ends still showing mineralization.

Fairview Amalgamated Announces Stock Option

In presenting the first annual report of Fairview Amalgamated Gold Mines, Thomas Fraser, president and general manager, announces that an option has been taken on 950,000 shares of the company's stock, which, if exercised, will finance the company to production. Substantial payments have already been made in excess of agreement requirements.

The company's financial statement as at Sept. 30 last shows current assets of only $3,000. The 950,000 shares were optioned subsequent to the date of the balance sheet.

The statement shows that approximately $40,000 was spent on development from the date of incorporation, May 19, 1933, to Sept. 30, 1934. Mining claims were acquired for 1,240,000 shares and the payment of $2,000 in cash. Of the shares issued for properties, 190,000 were donated by the vendors for the benefit of the company. These were sold for $38,000. Of the authorized capitalization of 3,000,000 shares there were outstanding at Sept. 30, 1,429,645 shares.

Bridge River Motherlode Offers Purchase Rights

Vanalta Ltd. shareholders are being offered the right to purchase shares in Bridge River Motherlode Ltd. to the total amount of 100,000 shares at 15 cents per share. Proceeds will be applied to clearing title, to paying for and to exploration and development of the Shasta View mine as well as to the R. group of claims in the Bridge River area. The latter was acquired from Vanalta.

If the rights are taken up and shares paid for in full, shareholders of Vanalta will be entitled to an option to buy within 10 days after the announcement of a public offering one additional share at 20 cents for each two shares taken up in the first instance. Vanalta has 300,000 shares of Bridge River Motherlode in its treasury. These shares do not form a part of the present offering to Vanalta shareholders.

Canadian Mineral Production

Compiled by The Dominion Bureau of Statistics

		July, 1934*	August, 1934*	Eight Months Ending August, 1933	1934
Asbestos	ton	12,042	15,922	81,058	95,852
Cement	brl.	564,711	567,785	1,952,669	2,487,856
Clay products	$	267,660	245,178	1,426,543	1,569,378
Coal	ton	991,023	1,094,340	6,531,307	8,215,262
Copper	lb.	29,484,128	32,703,462	186,326,250	239,329,393
Feldspar	ton	1,236	1,730	4,913	8,958
Gold	fine oz.	245,516	264,870	1,978,004	1,944,196
Gypsum	ton	64,737	58,889	220,172	281,071
Lead	lb.	30,140,043	30,276,573	173,832,113	219,412,065
Lime	ton	30,639	29,249	196,539	240,264
Natural gas	M. cu. ft.	951,466	898,456	15,228,583	14,870,388
Nickel	lb.	10,660,423	14,272,129	42,232,024	88,266,238
Petroleum	brl.	120,772	114,778	735,167	952,171
Salt (commercial)	ton	16,507	16,597	115,489	123,299
Silver	fine oz.	1,237,340	1,725,673	10,168,319	10,674,681
Zinc	lb.	22,186,356	30,028,555	115,885,004	189,669,489

*Subject to revision.

MAJESTIC GOLD REPORTS FUNDS FOR NEW WORK

Operations Were Abandoned in 1923 After Considerable Work

From Our Own Correspondent

SUDBURY. — According to an official statement, Canadian and U.S. capital is now available and plans are well advanced for resumption of mining operations on the property of Majestic Gold Mines, north of McMillan Gold Mines in the West River area. Work was suspended here in 1923 and nothing has been done since. In former operations a shaft was sunk and considerable lateral work done, with fairly encouraging results. With the high price of gold prevailing, sponsors believe the property can be brought to production.

Besides the McMillan, with a new 125-ton mill in production, minor operations are being carried on near by by Fox Lake Gold Mines, LaCloche Gold Mining Syndicate, and by the Carruthers and Marsh Lake Syndicates, all of which have developed promising surface showings.

Majestic Gold Mines is capitalized at $2,000,000, with $743,273 outstanding at last report. A. Ricca is president.

Kingfisher Gold Extends Drilling

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG. — Kingfisher Gold Mines with 2,600 ft. of drifting done on a contract for 4,000 ft. has let a contract for still more drilling and this exploration work will be continued through the winter months. The Valley and the Mill veins are both being drilled and on the former an ore shoot has been determined 275 ft. in length. A muskeg comes in about the locality where it is believed these two veins might meet and drilling is now being done through the muskeg in an effort to prove continuity of these veins.

On several other surface discoveries, where commercial ore has been exposed, drilling will be undertaken in an effort to have the geology of the property well worked out before the permanent shaft sinking is undertaken. C. A. Newton, formerly of Teck Hughes, has been engaged as resident engineer and is now completing a report of the season's work.

Bulolo Gold Returns Higher for October

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Bulolo Gold Dredging reports production last October of 11,200 ounces of fine gold. This compares with 10,983 ounces in the preceding month.

October recovery was from 863,000 cubic yards of gravel as against 930,100 cubic yards in September. Estimated working profit was 7,980 ounces of fine gold, which at $35 per ounce in Canadian funds, represents $279,300. This is in contrast with a working profit of $272,090 in September and with $190,950 in October, 1933.

Many Concerns At Sheep Creek Awaiting Power

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER.—Completion of the transmission lines between the plants of the West Kootenay Power & Light Company and the Sheep Creek mining area is expected to hasten development of an extensive region which in the past has suffered from lack of power during the summer season.

Shortage of power during September and a part of October resulted in curtailment of production this year by several mines. Sheep Creek is regarded as one of the most promising of the newer fields in British Columbia. Pay ore has been found at points showing a difference in elevation of 3,600 ft.—at the summit of the mountain on the Nugget property of Reno and at the 700-ft. level of the Queen mine of Sheep Creek Gold, which was traded in for the first time at Toronto during the past week.

Kootenay Belle is one of the properties that will benefit from the new power. Its 50-ton mill is now ready for steady production. The tramway from mine to mill has been rebuilt for heavier duty. Reno is another mine favorably affected. Its 100-ton mill is operating steadily and monthly production has averaged $75,000.

Current Chatter From B. C.

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER.—The 50-ton cyanide mill of the Newmont Co. on Island Mountain, near Barkerville, is now in operation.

Across Jack of Clubs, Lake, the Cariboo Gold Quartz Co. is going ahead with development according to the recommendations of engineers who advised operation at the rate of 10,000 tons of ore monthly. The mill has been handling an average of 86 tons of ore daily.

* * *

Gross production of gold by Pioneer Gold Mining Co. in Bridge River in October was $255,000, according to the report just issued. Expenses were $64,000, so that the net before taxes and depletion amounts to $191,000. October was the best month of the year, with the exception of August, from the standpoint of net earnings. In the first ten months of the year the mine has produced gold to the value of $2,524,800, an average of $252,480 a month, and average of $185,348 profit without accounting for taxes and depletion. A total production for the year of more than $3,000,000 is anticipated.

* * *

Deepen Pioneer Shaft

No. 2 shaft of Pioneer Gold Mines in the Bridge River district, where sinking was resumed last May with the 3,200-ft. level the objective, has reached a point 600 ft. below the 1,700-ft. or 14th level. In other words, the bottom is now between the 18th and 19th levels, with about 900 ft. still to go to reach the main objective. No lateral work has yet been done and none will be until the 3,200-ft. level is attained. When the shaft is completed, twelve new levels, spaced 125 ft. apart, will be opened.

* * *

The Coronation vein of Bradian Mines, Bridge River will be crosscut from the 650-ft. level of No. 1 shaft shortly. The crosscut is being run about northeast and, according to calculations, will have to be extended between 200 and 250 ft.

* * *

Congress Plans Mill

Having spent about $30,000 on development and equipment during the last few months, directors of Congress Gold Mine in the Bridge River district are planning early establishment of a mill. Extension of two tunnels should make 150,000 tons of ore available, according to a report issued by C. M. Oliver & Co., sponsors of the property.

* * *

Premier Gold Mining Co., whose power house was destroyed by fire recently at a loss estimated at nearly $500,000, will start reconstruction at once and the company plans to be able to resume normal operations within three months. Operations will be curtailed until then.

* * *

Reopen Smelter

So extensive has been the movement of ore from the old Rossland workings to Trail that Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co. has decided to reopen the concentrator at Tadanac. Between 75 and 100 tons of ore will be handled daily. The smelter had been unable to keep pace with the ore shipments coming in steadily from the leased ground at Rossland.

* * *

Major Angus Davis, engineer in charge of the Dentonia operations, says that the "chimney" of ore picked up in the raise on the Anchor claim has been cut in a drift on the 200-ft. or main haulage level. Holders of Dentonia Syndicate units are now being circularized and asked if they approve a proposal to accept 200 additional shares in lieu of $100 cash, as called for in the agreement. If this plan is approved, each of the 250 units will get the 1,000 shares instead of 900 shares and $100 cash.

* * *

The new Ingersoll-Rand double drum electric hoist has been installed at the eighth or main entry level of Bralorne Mines, Bridge River, and drifting on the No. 11 level has been under way again during the past few days. No. 11 level is 500 ft. below the main entry on the dip of the vein and some drifting had been done before operations were suspended while the new electric equipment was being installed. The King vein has now been opened for a distance of about 150 ft. both ways from the shaft.

* * *

Base Metals Report

Base Metals Mining Corp., Field, B.C., reports net profit of $65,000 before taxes and deferred development for the nine months ending September 30, generally regarded as disappointing, although in view of the decline in lead and zinc prices little better could have been expected.

Siscoe Declares Two-cent Bonus

The regular quarterly dividend of three cents per share, plus a bonus of two cents per share has been declared by Siscoe Gold Mines, payable Dec. 31 to shareholders of record Dec. 15. This makes a total disbursement in the current year of 19 cents per share, compared with 14 cents in 1933.

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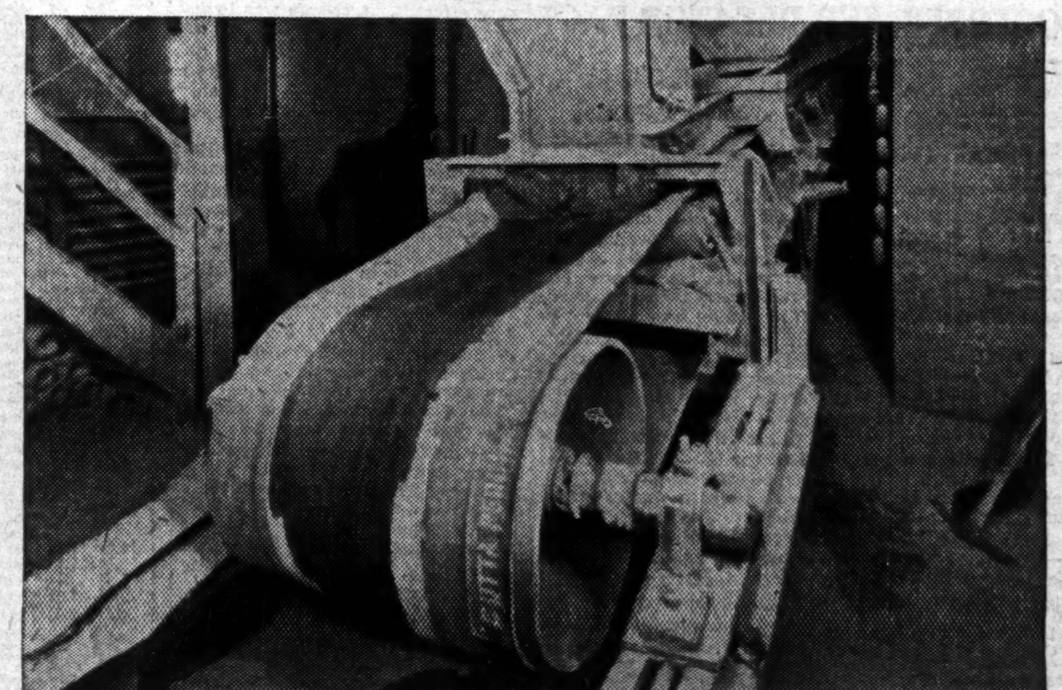

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